he residence, No. 275 West Polk-

POMEROY & CO.,

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

## ABT GALLERY.

Magnificent Art Gallery and Studios are the centre of attraction to those looking for exquisite things in Photographic Art. Fine Portraits in Crayon Water Colors a Specialty. Card Portraits, the finest in the world, furnished at \$3 per dozen. Especial attention given to Ladies' and Children's

Pictures.
SITTINGS BY APPOINTMENT.

We have a large stock and will cut to any size desired, at lowest market rates.

J. B. SULLIVAN & BRO., 266 & 268 North Clark-st.

BLUE GLASS, Such as recommended by Gen. Pleasonton for restorishealth. For sale by E. E. SAGE & CO. Glass Dealers, 174 & 176 Randolph-st.

BLUE GLASS.

# GENERAL NOTICES.

Young Men's Christian Association.

These who were unable to gain admit-tance to the Tabernacle Tuesday evening, and wish to contribute for the expenses of conducting the meetings, or to assist in pay-ing the debt of the Young Men's Christian Association, may remit to HENRY FIELD, Treasurer, care Field, Leiter & Co. Chicago. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. The General Transation Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (6. B.) for the landing of passengers. The spiendid vassis on this favorite route for the Continent, (Cabina rovides with Electric Bella, y will sail from pier No. 42, N. B., foot of Norton-st., as follows: France, Trudelle, Saturday, Jen. 27, 3 p. m. Labrador, Sanglier, Saturday, Feb. 10, 3 p. m. Canada, Françai, Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 p. m. Price of passes in gold (including wine) First carvin, \$110 to 712, according to accommodation. Second, \$72. There about a second commodation. Second, \$72. There about a second continuous c

## North German Lloyd.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York Great Western Steamship Line. CORN WALLA Stamper. Saturday, Jan. 27.

SOMERSET, Westers. Saturday, Feb. 3.

Calinguage, 870: Intermediate, \$45: Steerace \$50.

Excursion tickets, \$120: Prepaid Steerage certificates, \$25. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-8t., Michican Central Railrosed.

### STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY
STATE OF NEVADA.

Thursday, Jan. 18
STATE OF GEORGIA.

Thursday, Jan. 28
Cabins, 801, 805 and \$70, according to accommodations. Beurn tickets, \$110 to \$125, currency. Second Cabin, \$45, Return Tickets, \$80, Steerage at lowest rate. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agenta.

WARRACK, Manager, 54 Clark-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS CALIPOETA, Jan. 20, 2m v lot 10;1(1), Feb. 3, 9 am ETHIOPIA, Jan. 27, 2p m v lot 10;1(1), Feb. 3, 9 am New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry. Cabina, 825 to \$20. Intermediate, \$35; steerage, \$25.

ELTSIA. Jan. 27, 2p m v lTALIA. Feb. 10, 2p m Cabina, \$25, to \$70; Steerage, \$28.

Draft issued for any amount at current rates.

UNDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

HELVETIA. Jan. 3, 8a. m. | ITALY... Jan. 13, 3p. m.

ENGLAND. Jan. 6, 11a. m. | QUEEN... Jan. 20, 2p. m. GREGE. ... Jan. To LONDON DIRECT.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

Jan. 10, 1 pm

Cabin passage, 255, 260, and 270 carrency. Return

lickes at reduced rates. Steerage tickets. \$28, cur
rincy. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and

lreland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

### AMERICAN LINE.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage
AT LOWEST RATES.

General office, 138 La Salle-st., corner Madison.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents. CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing three times a week to and from British Porta. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Chri and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VEHNET. General Western Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE, Carring the Man. between NEW TORK and LIVER-POOL. Apply at Company's office, 120 East Ran-delph-st. Apply at Company's office, 120 East Ran-delph-st. Deafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

FURS 20 Seal and Mink Sacques wil be sold at cost to close out the lot. These goods are of our own well-known make, and warranted.

J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison-st.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS. MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.



lst Mortgage Loans

improved property, at 7 and 8 per F. A. HENSHAW, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4. PER CENT.

7 PER CENT

LIFE INSURANCE. JANUARY I, 1877.

### NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Insurance Co. of the U. S. of A., WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

## Cash Capital, \$1,000,000

Cash in Bank. 123-948-00 United States Bonds (market value). 123-948-00 466,643-74 State. County, and City Bonds (market value). 112-699-42 Facil Estate. 404,880.00 ket value)
cal Estate
cal Estate (property mortgages of Real Estate (property mortgaged appraised at \$6,670,016).
conns secured by Collaterals (value of securities \$500,230).
Loans secured by Policies in force (value of Policies \$110,333).
Interests and Rents Accrued, but not 2,402,832.99 223,563,20 ams in course of Collection (net) ed Semi-Annual and Quarterly

66,426,79 LIABILITIES.

59,413,35

47:423:63

88,358.60 LIABILITIES, JAN. 1, 1877.....\$2,598,268-19 Surplus, being Security addi-tional to the Reserve......\$1,418,833.35 Total Income for the year ..... 965, 295.64 Total Disbursements for the year .... 658,053.63

Excess of Receipts over Disbursements 507,242.02

Paid for Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Annul dos and Surrender since the organization of the Co., August, 1808.

Number of New Policies issued during the year 2,002

Amount of New Insurance issued during the year 4,443,227.00

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities, 155 per cent.

The Large Capital, the Large Accumulations, and the Large Surplus, the Low Rates, the Definite Contracts, and the Liberal Policy of the NATIONAL, render it Especially worthy the Patronage of the

DIRECTORS. OFFICERS.

EMERSON W. PEET, President and Actuary J. ALDER ELLIS, Vice President. SAMUEL M. NICKERSON, Chairman Finan JOHN M. BUTLER, Secretary.

BRANCH OFFICE, -- CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

# 157 to 163 LaSalle-st.

**Wedding Garments a Specialty** 

EDWARD ELY & CO. Wabash-av., cor. Monroe.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. Office of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad Company. NOTICE.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 10, 1877.—To the stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohlo & Guicago Railroad Company: You are hereby notified that in pursuance of a resolution adopted Jan. 10, 1877. by the Board of Directors of the above-named corporation, a special meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohlo & Chicago Railroad Company is hereby called to be held on Wednesday, the 14th day of March. A. D. 1877. at half-past 30 'clock p. m. of said day at the public office of the Company, No. 83 South Clark-st. Chicago, the company of the control of a sund of the composite of the company of the composite of th

OLD PAPERS.

## OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE, AT

60 cts. per Hundred.

Apply at Tribune Counting Room.

PROPOSALS. CONVICT LABOR.

CONVICT

LLINOIS STATE PENTENTIANY,
CONNISHONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, Jan. 12, 1877.
Sealed proposals will be received by the understaned Commissioners of the Illinois State Fenitentiary up to 1 o'ckock, p. m., Feb. 13, 1877, for the Labor of Ose Hundred (100) Convicts,
Those men are able-bodied and adapted to most any kind of labor, and a portion of them have been working with knitting-machines. A mple shop room and steampower will be furnished.
Contracts to run not longer than eight years.
All proposals must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond, conditioned in accompanied by a good and sufficient bond, conditioned is accepted.
For further particular warden at the Prison,
R. W. McCLAULHILL Warden at the Prison,
JOHN M. SOUTHWORTH,
HOBERT D. NOLEMAN,
Commissioners Illinois State Prison.

Promises to Prove Entirely Efficacious.

Plan of Adjustment Agreed upon by the Congressional Joint Committee,

THE REMEDY.

Which Will Be Submitted To-Day, and Probably Concurred In.

All Disputed Questions to Be Settled by a Board of Arbitration,

Composed of Supreme Court Judges and Members of Congress.

Its Decision to Be Final, unless Rejected by Both Houses.

Gratifying Prospect that a Peace\* ful Settlement Is Practically Assured.

with these to complete the Commission. Each

in such a way as to give five Republican and in such a way as to give five Republican and five Democratic Congressmen on the Joint Com-mission. Of these the Senate would appoint three Republicans and two Democrats, and the House three Democrats and two Republicans. The Board of Arbitration thus constituted is to consider all disputed points, and its decision is to stand unless both Houses concur in reject-

In electing fifth Justice it seems to be accepted in the Committee as certain that none of the Justices representing either Ohio or New York would be taken, as the candidates whose claims

are to be passed upon came from these States, and it is regarded as pretty certain that the choice of the additional member will lie BETWEEN BRADLEY AND DAVIS.

Of these two it is regarded as most likely that Davis would be chosen, since he is not a very pronounced partisan in politics.

There is a very general rejoicing among of both parties to-night over these reported elements of the agreement. A still more pleasant feature of the situation is that the extreme Democrats regard it as a surrender of the Democratic cause. Hewitt, however, is satisfied with it,—not be-cause he sees Tilden's success in it, though he thinks that possible, but because he regards it

INSURING A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT of the whole case, and affording speedy relief to the business interests of the country.

One of the most prominent and most radical Republicans of the House commends the plan as one that is fair, and one that will set the business of the country at rest after tomorrow. The Clarkson-Potter class of morrow. The Clarkson-Potter class of Democrats are in despair. They regard Tilden's success as only possible through the House assuming to determine that no President had been elected, and proceed to elect Tilden. The unanimity with which the plan will be presented by the Committee is generally believed to hinder its prompt adoption by both Houses certain. A number of the most extreme Democratic members of the House have been lamenting during the evening that the House ever consented to ppoint a committee with the purpose of trying o reach an agreement, and most of this class onsider the decision reached as fatal to Mr.

consider the decision reached as fatal to Mr. Tilden, both upon the question of going behind the face of the regular returns, and the possibility of throwing the matter over and forcing a new election.

It is not believed that the extreme Democrats in the Senate will offer much resistance to the prompt adoption of the report, but in the House this class will probably attempt to defeat it, Many Republicans say to-day that if the proposed plan is defeated by the House, that as the next best thing they will sustain the Vice-President in counting the votes.

rite Commission is to have Full rowers, including the right to send for persons and papers, and to take testimony. No debate is to be allowed in joint session of the two Houses, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer, except to ask permission to withdraw. The presiding officer is to maintain order. Arrangements are to be made for seating officers similar to those provided under the twenty-second joint rule. The joint meeting is not to be dissolved until the entire Electoral vote is counted.

It is understood that provision is made that an appeal to the United States Courts, supposed now to exist under the Constitution, shall be allowed. THE COMMISSION IS TO HAVE PULL POWER.

THE SENATE RECEDES

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1877.

One Has Been Found that

that its President has the right to act judicially in connection with the counting of the vote, and the House recedes from its equally untenable position that the votes of any State can be rejected on the demand of either branch of Congress. The certificates from the States are to be opened by the Vice-President in the manner directed by the Constitution, and in accordance with the precedents from 1768 to the present time. The votes are to be compiled by tellers, and the tally reported by them to the President of the Senate, who is to announce the result. When the votes from any State are unquestioned they are to be counted exactly as received. If the vote from any State is objected to by a number of either House, THE TWO HOUSES ARE TO ANTARAY and, after a brief discussion, are to pass upon the reception of those votes. No vote is to be rejected without the concurrence of both Houses. In all cases where two or more sets of returns have been received from any State they are all to be opened by the President of the Senate, and the Houses, voting separately, are to determine which of them, if either, shall be counted. If both Houses agree to count any one of these votes, then they shall be compiled by the tellers; but if the Houses disagree in their selection of the return to be received, then all questions of law connected disarree in their selection of the return to be received, then all questions of law connected with the returns from that State are to be sub-mitted to a Board of Arbitration.

MANY DIFFERENT PROP were made, among them one which has hereto-fore been mentioned for appointing the four Judges oldest in the service, and allowing Judges oldest in the service, and allowing them to select a fifth by lot. Another was to place upon the Board the five Judges oldest in the service; and still another, the five Judges, beginning with the Chief Justice, whose name stands first upon the list. The plan finally agreed upon is believed by the members of both committees to be absolutely fair and impartial, and to be less open to objection than any other that was proposed.

LATER.

The report of the Committee is now believed to be unanimous. Senator Morton was not present at the meetings of the Committee dur-

The Acceptance of the Plan
by Congress Confidently Predicted.

Tilden's Nephew Subjected to Further Sharp Catechising.

Tilden's Nephew Subjected to Further Sharp Catechising.

The House, by a Partisan Vote, Decides to Arrest the State of Louisiana.

The House, by a Partisan Vote, Decides to Arrest the State of Louisiana.

The House Committee here will probably be not division, although one member of the Committee has not given his absolute assent to the report.

The Agreen Open Letter.

The John Electoral Committee and House Committees are stopped to-morrow by all the members of the Committee and House Committees are stopped to the House Suppens Court. How these Judges are to be selected, or how the Sonate and House for five Justices of the United States Supreme Court. How these Judges are to be selected, or how the Sonate and House branches of the tribunal will be composed of five Justices of the United States Supreme Court. How these Judges are to be selected, or how the Sanate and House branches of the tribunal will be composed to the plan will be reported to both Houses to-mov. Sensor Morton alone dissents.

By agreement the meeting to count the vote will take place as usual in the Hall of the House. Tellers will be appointed as in the last count. The Vice President will open the roturns, and such not objected to will be counted. In case of objection upon any point, the question of law and fact is to be referred to a commission composed of five members of the Supreme Court named by their circuit, being justices of the circuits of Maine, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and California, manely, Clifford, Strong, Miller, and Field, was Republican and two Democrats. These are to choose a fifth Justice, and in this way the method by lot so generally condemned has been avoided, with these to complete the Commission. Each House to com marked by courtesy and a patriotic spirit, all striving to allay whatever partisan feeling existed, and to promote the public good. They are very hopeful that both political parties and the country at large will be satisfied with the result of their labors.

of their labors.

The bill embodying the plan agreed upon will be accompanied by a brief report setting forth he principles upon which it is based, and will be presented to both Houses to-morrow, though t will not probably be acted upon immediately. The intelligence that a report has been agreed upon calculated to satisfy both parties occasions over general cratification.

### DESPERATE MEANS

TO SECURE PARTISAN ENDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—In the debate upon the right of the House to compel the Louisiana Returning Board to produce the original returns before the Investigating Committee, the Republicans generally claimed that the House had not such powers. The denial was based upon the claim that such action would be an invasion of the rights of the States. George Hoar declared that he was amazed that he was called upon to defend the rights of a State before a Democratic House. Gen. Banks challenged the Democrats to find a single case where such a demand was made upon a State Government for original papers. He state Government for original papers. He argued that if the original papers were surrendered by the State authorities they might be lost by accident or destroyed by design, and in that matter the very election of President be imperiled. He thought it significant that they should be demanded by a side of the Honge.

the House
MOST INTERESTED IN THEIR DESTRUCTION, and he regarded it as a painful sign of the times that, the historical yell, so often heard in war time was again heard in the galleries in ap planse of Democratic speakers who deman these returns. The State of Louisians, Gen. Banks said, should never surrender the papers except in obedience to overwhelming powers. The House has no more right to make the demand than it has power under the Constitution to compel the surrender of the documents. The vote upon the proposition to commit the Returning Board for contempt was 158 ayes to Si nays. The vote was mainly partisan.

nays. The vote was mainly partisan.

A CURIOUS FACT.

While the Democratic House was proposing to lock up the Returning Board of a State, and to destroy the lawful election machinery of a State Government, Democratic Senators were asserting the State-Sovereignty doctrine about the control of the army more extreme than Calhoun ever propounded. They have talked for two days about the little squad of troops of ten men which the President sent to Petersburg before the election.

the election.

THOSE TELEGRAMS.

The old question as to telegrams, it is said, is likely soon to be solved by formal surrender by the Western Union Executive Committee of all telegrams desired by both parties. Senator Morton's Committee will then be able, doubtless, to get even with the inquisition of David Dudley Field. The Louisiana Returning Board is adjudged in contempt, and an order for their arrest issued. It is possible that tieg may also be sent to New Orleans in charge of a Sergeant-at-Arms to see whether they can find the returns.

also be sent to New Orleans in charge of a Sergeant-at-Arms to see whether they can find the returns.

BARNES

The House permitted Barnes, the New Orleans telegraph manager, to go to that city in custody of a Sergeant-at-Arms to search for the dispatches. A greater farce could not have been enacted. The telegrams are probably not in New Orleans. If they are, Barnes is no longer Superintendent of the office, and, if he was, the telegrams are beyond the custody of any stich officer. This act was a clumsy expedient of the House to relieve itself from an awkward predicament.

MISSISSIPPI.

voluntarily deserted the Republican party in large numbers during the last campaign. He says that in his State, whenever the blacks were free to act upon their convictions, they showed as much solidity and unanimity in support of the party as ever. Mr. Lynch was examined by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day with reference to the late election in Mississippi. He presented some striking evidences of the frauds perpetrated by the Democrats to carry the State, and gave interesting accounts of the working of the Mississippi plan.

## SIMMERING DOWN.

SIMMERING DOWN.

BRGO: THE DEMOCRATIC WAR SPIRIT.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

WARNINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The understanding among the Democrats seems to be general to-day that the National Convention will not be called to meet here as recommended by the hot-headed gatherings on the 8th of January. A delegation from Maryland has been in the city for the purpose of consulting with leading Democrats in regard to the propriety of sending a large body from that State to this city at the time indicated. While some of the more extreme Democrats favor the project, the Maryland Senators discouraged it, and they also given to understand that Hewitt and leading Tilden managers on the House side are strongly opposed to such action. There have been such decided expressions within three or four days on the part of Hewitt, speaking for those intimately associated with him, against all measures and litely expendent to the part of the second to the part of the second to the part of Hewitt, speaking for those intimately associated with him, against all measures and litely expendent to the part of the second to the part of days on the part of Hewitt, speaking for those intimately associated with him, against all measures and all talk calculated to produce trouble as to give the remaining extreme Democrats great concern. Some of them freely admit to-day that all probabilities of armed opposition to the inauguration of Hayes, provided it is brought about,

brought about,

ANVE PASSED AWAY,
and that this change has been the direct result
of the great moneyed interests of the country,
operating through Tilden and Hewitt and their
New York associates, upon the managing Democrats in Congress. Three Democrats in Congress,
whose names have been widely used for several
weeks past in connection with violent measures,
have each within forty-eight hours, in private
conversation, admitted that it was no longer
possible to rally the Northern Democracy to
create trouble. It is agreed on all sides that
the Southern Democrats ieel that they hold the
balance of power, and that they have seen all
that they desire of war in the South, and are
bent upon preventing violence in any continbent upon preventing violence in any con gency which may arise pending the counting the Electoral votes.

### PELTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The examination of Col. Pelton was continued before the Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections this morning. He testified, in answer to Senator Morton, that he knows Smith Weed, of Platts burg, N. Y. Weed went to South Carolina after the election. Don't think the Democratic Na-tional Committee suggested his mission. Don't know Weed's business. Don't know why he went to South Carolina, except to see a fair count. Don't know under what name Weed went while in South Carolina, but has no reason went while in South Carolina, but has no reason to believe he went under any other name than his own. Received no dispatch in December last from the President of the C., C. & O. R. R. Has no knowledge of a dispatch sent to him at the National Democratic Committee, in which the question was asked whether that Committe would pay \$30,000 for an Electoral vote. Such question was asked, but the witness don't know from what source it came. There was a letter from one of the Northwestern States (not Oregon), saying an Electoral vote could be had for money. Morton askel witness if he had in his possession any letters from Smith Weed. Witness said he did not know, as most of the correspondence had been destroyed from time to time. Did not remember receiving a dispatch from Smith Weed, or any other person, saying that the vote of a colored Elector in South Carolina could be obtained for money; thought he would remember had he received such dispatch. At this point Col. Pelton was excused until Friday morning.

HOUSE PREROGATIVES. A PEW SPECIMENS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The Select Committee on the rights, powers, and privileges of the House in counting the Electoral vote ex-amined to-day William E. Chandler. He t esti lican Committee and of the Executive Committee. In reply to a question whether he or any other members of the Committee sent tele-grams to Louislana, Florida, and North or South Carolina, the witness replied affirmatively that he had seen the copies of the telegrams produced yesterday by Mr. Clancey, but did not produced yesterday by Mr. Clancey, but did not remember any others particularly; he, however, sent telegrams early in the morning, before Clancey, was up. He thought he sent them substantially to the same persons mentioned in those States, but made them brief. His recoil lection was that he telegraphed that Hayes had received 185 votes, with Florida, Louisiana, and Oregon; that the Democrats would attempt to wrest these States from the Republicans

wrest these States from the Republicans
BY FRAUD OR OTHER IMPROPER MEANS.
and requested them to be diligent in ascertaining the result, and communicate it as soon as ascertained.

ascertained.

Question—Were any promises made in these telegrams of money or troops?

Answer—None to my recollection.

In response to a question as to the names of the two friends mentioned in his dispatch to Mr. Keogh, who had lett for Raleigh, witness replied: Gen. Kilpatrick and E. C. Crapsy, the latter having been correspondent of the New York Times. York Times.
Q.—Did you give instructions to these gentle

Q.—Did you give instructions to these gentlemen?
A.—I think not; none to my knowledge.
Q.—Were they furnished with money?
A.—Simply to pay their expenses; no more.
In response to a question, the witness said that, while in Tallahassee, he became counsel for the Governor of Florida and other Republican candidates for Congress and Electors.
Q.—While in Florida did you receive any letters or telegrams from any member of the National Committee in which mention was made of money or troops?
A.—I ought not to answer without the consent of my clients, whom I will advise to give me permission to answer.
The Committee, after private consultation, unanimously decided that the witness xust answer the Questron, and that there could be no privi exed communications between an attorney and his clients as against a committee of the House. Witness said, as at present advised, he declined to answer the question without the consent of his clients, and he declined, with all due respect to the Committee.
Q.—Did you send a letter or telegram to any member of the National Committee mentioning money or troops?
A.—I make the same suswer as above,
Ou being further interrogated, witness said he was not certain that the letter to Mr. Koogh, produced yesterday, was actually sent to that gentleman. He thought that many of the telegrams were known to Z. Chandler and Gov. McCormick, and that he (witness) dictated all of them. Some of the telegrams were sent after consultation with members of the Committee, and others sent on his own authority.

The Committee then went into private consultation.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE DEMOCRACY.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 17.—The Democrats in the State Convention to-day nominated Daniel
Marcey for Governor. Thomas J. Dinsmore was
nominated for Railroad Commissioner. After
adopting the usual resolutions the Convention

Sergeant-st-Arms to see whether they can find the returns.

BANNES

The House permitted Barnes, the New Orleans telegraph manager, to go to that city in custody of a Sergeant-st-Arms to search for the dispatches. A greater farce could not have been enacted. The telegrams are probably not in New Orleans. If they are, Barnes is no longer Superintendent of the officer. This act was a clumsy expedient of the elegrams are beyond the custody of any such officer. This act was a clumsy expedient of the House to relieve itself from an awkward predicts of the Republican party to thwart the clearly-expressed will of the people, through the action of illegally-constituted and corruptly-controlled Returning Boards at the South as revolutionary and treasonable in purpose and effect, inasmuch as it strikes at the very life of the elective franchise; denounced the use of military by President Grant in South Carolina and Louisians; call upon the representatives of both Houses of Congress to unite in securing a

Constitution and laws of the land.

REFUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The Republicans in the First and Second Congressional Districts have nominated Gilman Marston, and James Briggs.

Nashing Ton, D. C., Jan. 17.—New Hampshire politicians say the approaching Congressional election in that State will doubtless depend upon the situation of the Presidential question. If Hayes is inaugurated they think the State ticket will be elected by a large majority, and certainly two and possibly three Congressmen. If Tilden is inaugurated the result is doubtful. The hardest fight will be in the First District.

depend upon the situation of the Presidential question. If shape is imangurated they think the control of the Presidential question. If shape is imangurated they think the control of the Presidential question. If shape is imangurated they also the property of the control of the Presidential question. If Titleen is finangurated the result is control.

\*\*LOUISIANA.\*\*

New Orlands, Jan. 17.—The Ropublican, this morning, referring to seen. Angur's listest instructions from the War Department, said:

"Whalls the present status according to the then answers:

"It is excissed to be explanatory. A Sureme Court legally constituted to make room for five lawyers who have been called together by a private citizen of the State, to set in a judical capacity; a Governor declared duly elected in the manner provided by the have of and all public places filled in the same trengths ments of the Supreme Court. In the meaning the process of law is paralyzed; no business is transacted in the courts, and but little or poor in the markets. Feople are excited and varary in shape the court of the suprement of the Supreme Court. In the meaning the process of law is paralyzed; no business is transacted in the courts, and but little or poor in the markets. Feople are excited and varary in shape the court of the suprement of the Supreme Court is the suprement of the supreme

agreement or understanding could not be entered into by which statu quo could be guaranteed until such time as the President should make his decision. Such an arrangement would do away with the supposed necessity of keeping up a body of armed men on either side, and diminish very greatly the chances for violence and bloodshed. I made no request in the matter. I had no right to make any request. It was simply a suggestion in the interest, as I though, of peace, and to give a moment's quiet to the citizens of this excited city. Neither Gen. Nicholls nor yourself thought it advisable to acopt it, and there it ended. An error was made, too, in the form of the memorandum left you by Maj. Russell last night, though of no particular moment: still 1 prefer to be reported correctly. In directing the staff officer, last night, to deliver to you and to Gen. Nicholls each a copy of the dispatch of the 16th, from the Secretary of War, he was told to say to each, that "I hope they will give assurances that the President's wishes shall be respected." I made no request for such assurances. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

C. C. Augum,

Brigadier General Commanding.

Brigadier General Commanding.

Brigadier General Commanding.

THE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE

did not ballot for United States Senator to-day.

In the House Barrett and Kennedy, who had
gone over to the Democrate, were expelled.

The Democratic Legislature balloted for Senator without choice.

In the Democratic Senate Mr. Eustice introduced a resolution setting forth that one Packard, falsely assuming to be Governor, had by
means of scandalous and libelous publication,
purporting to be a proclamation addressed to
the General Assembly and lawful authorities,
and calculated to bring them into contempt, etc.,
therefore, be it resolved, that the Committee on
the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether
said Packard, by authorizing said scandalous and
libelous publication, has not committed a breach

sent valculated to bring them into contempletic. therefore, be it resolved, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to finquire whether said Packard by authoriting said scandalous and libelous publication, has not committed a breash of privileges of their body most said Packard for an authority of this body. So ordered.

The House bill in reference to the protection of colored people was passed unanimously.

WASHNOON, D. C., Jan. 17.—The Democrata are clated over the official interpretation given of the Fresident's order to deen Augurated at New Orients by the best of the Packard for the Packard and the states and preserve the peace. United States Marshal Pikin, of Louisians, has present status and preserve the peace. United States Marshal Pikin, of Louisians, has presented a comprehensive report to the Attorney bold by titles ensirely disconnected from and independent of the late election, and three of them. On made over eight years ago. Moreover, three of them hold under appointments with the confirmation of the Seants on win essension and returned as elected by the legally-designated State officers to deed the late and the season of whichever Scance shall be recognized. Nicholle's armed forces evicted these five lawful incumbents and installed them to massacre. Another (Debhar) is the head of current of the season of whichever Scance shall be recognized. Nicholle's armed forces evicted these five lawful as was Warmoth, that he had never longitude as was warmoth of the season of whichever Scance shall be recognized. Nicholle's armed forces evicted these five lawful as was demanded to the season of whichever Scance shall be recognized. Nicholle's armed forces evicted these five lawful as was warmoth, that he had never forgives paired by the season of whichever Scance shall be recognized. Nicholle's armed forces evicted these five lawful as was warmoth of the season of whichever Scance shall be recognized. Nicholle's armed forces evicted these five lawful as was warmoth of the late claims and the seas

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

because he wanted to stay there. The others said they belonged to a Colored Democratic Club, numbering 150.

Chairman Morrison and attaches of the House Committee left for Washington to-night via Jackson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.-Mr. Morton, Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, stated that the money appropriated to carry on the investigations now being made by that Committee had been expended. A bill appropriating \$25,000 additional to defray the expenses of the Committee had passed the Senate, but was delayed in the House of Representatives. A sub-committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections was now in Louisians. Its investigation was very important, but the Committee could not go forward without money. He made his statement in order to exonerate

mittee could not go forward without money. He made his statement in order to exonerate himself from any responsibility in the suspension of these investigations.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported with amendment the House resolution to authorize the Public Printer to bind in cloth copies of the House publication in regard to counting. Electoral votes. He said it

resolution to authorize the Public Printer to bind in cloth copies of the House publication in regard to counting Electoral votes. He said it would require but a small amount to pay for the work, but he desired to call the attention of the Senate to the appropriation for public printing and binding. The appropriation made at the last session was insufficient to complete the work ordered by Congress. It was no use to go on now in ordering work where there was no money to pay for it. The resolution was agreed to.

During the morning hour the Senate passed a number of private bills, after which Morton took the floor and replied to the remarks of Messrs. Johnston and Withers, of Virginia, made yesterday, in regard to the occupation of Petersburg by the military on the day of the late election for President. He defended the action of the President had the right to send troops to the polis in any State for the purpose of keeping the peace. He entirely dissented from the views of law expressed by the Senator from Virginia, and had affidavits read to show that violence and intimination existed in Petersburg at the election in the spring of 1876, and argued that the President was justified in sending troops there to prevent a recurrence of bloody outrages. No one was pushed for these outrages. A half-dozen

CASUALTIES.

THE RIVERS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 17.—The steamers in this

port have gone around into a safe harbor in the Mississippi, back of the city, to keep out of the

way of the heavy ice from the gorges above, which will reach here to-night. The river rose nearly five feet here in the past twenty-four

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17 .- The river at noon i

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—The river at noon is forty-eight feet three inches, and rising four inches per hour. There is considerable heavy drift running, but very little ice. Rat and Sausage rows, immediately on the river front, are partially submerged, and merchants below Front street are removing goods from their cellars.

cellars.

The wreck of the steamer Andes was moved down about 400 feet this morning, and now lies about 200 feet above the suspension bridge, with tendency to drift down further inside the pier, and against the mail line wharf-boat. The latter is getting out extra fastenings and mov-

ing closer in shore.

The river at Pomeroy and Middleport is about forty-six feet, and rising three inches per hour; at Portsmouth it is forty-nine feet five inches; at Ironton fifty-two feet; at Catlettsburg, fifty-one feet, and rising four inches per hour.

BURLINGTON, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 17.—A small piece of

outside scaffolding gave way at the Gorham House this afternoon, precipitating John Win-der, a workman, from a third-story window to

the stone pavement. He was standing on the

door-frame, which broke his fall and saved his life. His injuries were painful, but no bones

were broken.

This afternoon, at the Frederick House, a printer named J. W. Rohr took an overdose of laudanum, from the effects of which he died at about 7 o'clock this evening. His age is stated at 26, and he leaves a wife at Sullivan, Ill.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

tons of powder early this morning demolished three buildings of the Schaghticoke Powder

Mills. The shock was felt twenty miles around.

A large quantity of powder was on hand for the
Prussian Government.

LEAKY.

HALIFAX, Jan. 17.—Steamer August Andre, from Antwerp, Dec. 11, for New York, with a val-

uable cargo, was towed in here to-day leaky and badly damaged. She will discharge her cargo and repair.

RAILROADS.

TUNNELING DETROIT RIVER.

The people of Detroit are again agitating the question of tunneling the Detroit River for

collroad purposes. A meeting of the Special

Committee of the Common Council of Detroit was held in that city a few days ago,

and, after an interchange of views, motion was adopted authorizing th

Mayor and Ald. Heames to designate certai

railroad men and engineers to co-operate with them in examining plans for tunneling the river.

In this connection the Detroit Tribung gives the

following statement of the number of freight cars passed from the Michigan Central slip to the Great Western slip, and vice versa, during

the Great Western slip, and vice versa, during the year 1876, will be of interest. This does not include passenger, baggage, and express cars, but only freight. Neither does it include the cars passed from the Detroit and Miwaukee slip, which is estimated to be about one-third of the giwen number; nor does it include any of the Canada Southern cars which now cross the river at Grosse Isle. If a tunnel is constructed

at this point all the railroad business which passes the river at and near Detroit will use it. An estimate may therefore be made from the following statistics of the business of a tunnel:

3,690 5,710 6,196 6,526 4,743

..61,476

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad, one of the finest

ummer-routes in the country, and which is much patronized by tourists visiting Colorado

much patronized by tourists visiting Colorado, is expecting a largely-increased passenger traffic next season, and the agents of the road will soon hold their annual meeting in this city to make the necessary arrangements, so as to be fully prepared when the rush commences. This road runs from Kansas City to Denver and the famous Rosky Mountain resorts, and reaches

SOUTHWESTERN RATE ASSOCIA-TION.
The meeting of the General Freight Agents

of the roads belonging to the Southwestern Rate Association ended in smoke. The Gen-eral Freight Agent of the St. Louis, Kansas

City & Northern Railroad arrived here Tues day evening, but on learning that the General Freight Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph

Railroad would not come at all, he left the

same evening, refusing to take part in a meet-

THE RIVER ROADS.

the exchange bonds for stock as preposed by the Trustees of these roads, and appointed a committee to negotiate for a plan of reorganization, and otherwise protect the interests of the bondholders.

The railroads have all gotten over their trou-

Totals.

Eastward Westward

4,111 4,355 4,471 4,652 7,625 7,241 3,924 4,301 5,162 5,927 4,910

62, 190

123, 666

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 17 .- The explosion of five

propriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, with various amendments. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to morrow, or as soon thereafter as he could get the floor.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting the report of Maj. G. Weitzell, Corps of Engineers, in regard to the superintendence and management of the Louisville & Portland Canal. Referred.

Consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules revising the rules for the government of the Senate was resumed. After extended discussion upon the amendment proposed by the Committee to compel the attendance of absent Senators when necessary to make a quorum, the amendment was agreed to.

amended was agreed to.

The report of the Committee was then agreed to, and it was ordered that a sufficient number of copies of the revised rules be printed.

The Senate then went into executive seasion.

The Senate then went into executive season.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced and referred:
By Mr. Stone (Mo.)—To provide for the organization of the Territory of Oklahama.
Ly Mr. Kidder—Extending the time of payment
for public lands in cases where crops have been destroved by grasshoppers; also establishing a land
district in the Black Hills.

Mr. Wells, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Harris offered a resolution instructing the
Committee on Privileges and Duties of the House
to report what number of Electoral votes are necessary under the Constitution to elect a President.
Referred.

essary under the Constitution to elect a President Referred.

A discussion took place upon the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee vesterday relation to the refusal of members of the Louisian Returning Board to produce certain papers below the Louisiana Special Committee.

Mr. O'Brien said that the report and resolution before the House received his entire approvathe to before the House received his entire approvathe legality of the acts of the Returning Boar and to verify the returns made. Congress had the power, and in this crisis, when the existence of the Government itself might depend upon the true results of the Louisiana election, it must resolute exercise it to the fullest extent.

Mr. Hoar said he was struck with amasement the

exercise it to the fullest extent.

Mr. Hoar said he was struck with amasement that it should ever have fallen to his lot to defend the rights of an American State against a Democratic House of Representatives. He laid down this proposition: that, whatever power the House hid to compel the authorities of a State to deliver up the records of that State and bring them to the House to be kept according to its will, that same authority the Legislature of a State had over us officials within its jurisdiction.

ty the Legislature of a State had over as officials within its jurisdiction.

Mr. Bland saked if a Committee of the House had not the power to examine the ballots in case of contested elections of members of Congress.

Mr. Hoar replied that the records which were now sought for were the records of local elections, and records which related to the existence of the Government of the State. Nobody doubted that there was a certain class of records to which the principle he had laid down did not apply, but the records of the election of Presidential Electors were records essential to the preservation of the Government and the sovereignty of the State itself, and Congress had no right to lay hands on them and bring them out of the territory of the State.

Mr. Hereford stated that the House had never ordered papers to be taken out of the State. The Returning Board had refused even to allow an inspect public papers never had been doubted until to-day. Why was it that at every stage of this investigation the Democratic party met with obstacles and objections from the Republicans? It was because tor years past Governors could be defiaroned, and no question, no objection, no protest came from the other side. But now the voice of the people must and would be heard in 'deciding the great question.

Mr. Panke said that the records demanded were

on. Mr. Panks said that the records demanded were the records on which the existence of the State overnment and the Government of the United attes depended. He defied any gentleman to find the history of the United States a single instance which such a demand was made. No man could sailly the officers of Louisiana if they had given their records in the irrespons it behands. justify the officers of Louisiana if they had give up their records it investors ile hands. Mr. Southard said that in the Forty-second Sestion the Committee on Elections in the Senate has been ordered to inquire whether there was a Statewernment in Louisiana, and in that investigation the Committee summoned to Washington members of the kellogg and McEnery Returning loards, and the records of both parties had been recorded before it. (Applause.)

Mr. Banaks replied that in that case the existence of the Government of Louisiana had been at stake. Said Government had not been established, and the question had been whether one or the other of case Governments should be established. It

question had been whether one or the other of tuese Governments should be established. It wall be conceded that on the records demanded would depend the election of President of the United States. If they were destroyed, the original ecidence of that election would have been destroyed. If they were surrendered up, they were streendered up, they were streendered (he made no imposchment on the Committee) to absorbely irresponsible parties. I ney might be accidentally lost or intentionally destroyed. If those records were lost by accident or destroyed by design, the only evidence that exists on which the election of Fresident is founded and the Government of the United States established would be lost or destroyed, and the manufestations of interest and applianse, even that yell which had become historic, and which was heard yesterday, showed to what extent some men act connected with the itose were willing to go in such matter. What was the foundation for this extraordinary, unparalicled, and unprecedented demand which would take from the Government the very evidence and foundation on which its authority and right to existence must be based mere public rumor, and

was the foundation for this extraordinary, unparshelield, and unprecedented demand which would take from the Government the very evidence and foundation on which its authority and right to existence must be based mere public rumor, and whence did it come? From the party interested in the destruction of the original evidence.

The State of Louisiana, he declared, ought never to yield those papers except to overwhelming force, and the Government of the United States ought never to suffer the State of Louisiana to be deprived of their possession except by power greater than that of the United States. [Sensation.]

Mr. Hurd defended the resolution, and argued that the only question was whether the House of Representatives had the power to enforce the production of papers called for by an Investigating Committee, and now in custody of the Louisiana Returning Board, and when the greatlemen on the other side interposed objections that States had rights which Congress could not interfere with, they simply begged the whole question. The question was whether Congress had the power to inquire. If it had, it necessarily followed that it had the right to call for the production of papers incident to the inquire. The records called for were public records, and must be produced for the information of the public. The members of the Louisiana Returning Board did not hold these papers as officers, but as individuals, and as individuals they must respond to the writ, and produce them before any tribunal that had the power to order their production. He thought that the allusion yesterday of his colleague (Garfield) to the Plaquemines fraud in 1844 was a most unfortunate one. His colleague had said that the Whig party of that day acquiesed in and submitted to that fraud. He would say now, however, that that acquieseence in fraud and outrage was not a precedent that was to be followed by the Democratic party or by the people of the country at this day. (Applanse on the Democratic side.)

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) closed the debate by saying t

TILDEN ALARMED. HE IS STARTLED BY THE FOLLY OF HIS WEST ERN FRIENDS—AND PROTESTS AGAINST THE MADNESS OF THE 8TH OF JANUARY MEET

Number of the conversion of the would prefer Hayes for Fresident, rather war, but he country be pulmed into civil war, but he country be pulmed in the country be pulmed. The country be pulmed in the country be pulmed in the country be pulmed in the country be pulmed. The country be pulmed in the civil war; but he does not anticipate any necessity for a choice of these evils. He thinks the Democrate of New York, New Jorsey, and Connecticut would be a unit for Hayes and peace the very moment any steps were taken for the inauguration of Tilden by force of arms. He said that he would resign his position as Chairman of the National Democrate Committee, rather than seem to give his approval, as representative of the Eastern Democrats, to any scheme looking to that object.

Western men in the city represent the temper

stern men in the city represent the temper. Democrats of their section as more warand they are determined to secure a fair for Tilden, and to resist any attempt to 
out the Chandler conspiracy, by force of 
if necessary. Although the Democrats of 
orthern money centres may be deterred by

their supposed peenniary interests, some of the Western Democrats do not hesitate to denounce as pusillanimous the idea that Grantism and all its infiguities should be approved and fastened upon the country for at least four years longer, for the sake of peace. The determined and unbroken front the Democracy has so far maintained has secured for them what they have gained in public estimation since the 7th of November, and, if persisted in to the end, will fatally defeat the plot concocted by Zach Chandler, and a few unscrupulous Republican leaders. The majority of the Democrats of the East say that Hewitt does not represent them in stating that their constituencies are willing, as it were, to fold their arms and let the Hayes conspiracy hatch and bring forth, when the people have it in their power to counteract it. They want the theorists to understand that they deem the inauguration of Hayes would sound the knell for the downfall of the Republic, and that what was worth fightling for in 1776 is worth fightling for now. It is not be lieved, either, that Mr. Hewitt, in respect to the holding of the Convention, reflects Mr. Tilden's views, and he has gone to New York to-night to see him. There is a decided feeling that the settlement of the Presidential question is not how will it affect the bonds of the capitalists and money-changers in the East, but rather how shall a liberty-loving people maintain their rights when they are threatened by a cabal of thieves, who long since should have been serving the State with striped suits on? The Convention will be held regardless of Mr. Hewitt's views, and Thompson's note to him to-day was to request that he call the Executive Committee of the National Committee together to deliberate on the subject.

WHEELER. INTERVIEWS WITH HIM.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Congressi William A. Wheeler, the Republican candidat for Vice-President, arrived in the city late Fri day night, and will leave on Tuesday for his home at Malone, going by way of New York. He came here direct from his visit to Mr. Hayes, which he evidently enjoyed much. In the cours of a long conversation to-night with your cor-respondent, he talked freely of that visit, of the campaign, of the situation, and of his own hope fulness for the future of the country. On one subject only does he refuse his opinion, viz: subject only does he retake the opinion, when the legal questions now before Congress. "Mr. Wheeler," said I, "so many diverse opinions have been credited to you in the public prints that I should like to be authorized by you to give your genuine opinion on three points, to-

1. "Has the President of the Senate judicial

power either to count or to announce size vote?

2. "What are the respective rights of the two Houses in regard to the count?

3. "Has Congress a right to go behind the Electoral certificate!"

"Well, now," said he, a broad smile breaking over his genial face, "I must tell you, as I told the representative of the New York Heraid, who called upon me in New York, that there is one phase of this controversy upon which it would be extremely indelicate for me to give any opinion. I mean the legal questions which have arisen, and which are now under discussion by the Congress. I know you appreciate my position."

"indeed, I do," I replied; "and knowing you as I did, I could not believe that you would express an opinion to be made public on these questions. But the Heraid man, if I remember aright, did represent you as saying that in your opinion the President of the Senate had the light to count the vote." ight to count the vote."
Mr. Wheeler-"That is true; he did. But

Mr. Wheeler—" That is true; he did. But whatever opinions he expressed are his own,—based, I suppose, upon what he drew out of me. Whatever rights the President of the Senate has in the matter he has from the Constitution, and independent of the Senate. Whatever rights the Constitution gives him he can exercise without asking the Senate, and he can exercise no other right."

exercise without asking the Senate, and he can exercise no other right."

The conversation then drifted to the present outlook, and I asked him if he believed there would be any conflict, any bloodsned. His answer came in an instant, in his most pocitive tones: "No, sir, I do not," he said. "I should consider it a libel on the American people to say that they could not settle this question without taking up arms. I do not believe there will be any blood shed. You see," he said, "that an army cannot be, raised, much less used, without money. It would take money to "that an army cannot be raised, much less used, without money. It would take money to transport troops here for Washington. It would take money to clothe and feed them, and no men could fight long without pay. The money would have to be raised by subscription, and I do not think a war could be carried on long by subscription."

To a suggestion that the danger would come To a suggestion that the danger would come from the use of the regular army, he replied, thoughtfully, that he did not apprehend any danger from that source; that the Republicans had no intention of using them, and they would not fight of their own accord. When I suggested that a good many people had no confidence in either the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Interior, he said:

"The Secretary of the Interior has no control of the army, and the Secretary of War can do nothing without orders from the President. 1 believe the people may trust the President. "This he said earnesstly, and added quickly. "I

lo not think a more patriotic man than

do not think a more patriotic man than the President lives."
I then suggested that the President's control of the army would expire on the 4th of March, and the Secretary of War would then control the army, to which he replied, after a moment's thought, that he had a firm faith that Congress would settle the question before that time, and did not believe that a majority in the Senate could be found who would tolerate any flitbustering for the purpose of putting off action until after the 4th of March.

Of his visit to flaves he apple freely. He said

of his visit to Hayes he spoke freely. He said he had never met nim before, but lelt in tuil sympathy with him the moment their nands clasped, and was made to feel perfectly at home all the while he was there. He recounted, with much apparent pleasure, his reception by the Ohio Legislature, both branches taking a recess for the purpose of giving him a most cordial greeting, although the day before that they had nassed resolutions atrongly asserting that Tilden passed resolutions strongly asserting that Tilden and Hendricks must be inaugurated. His trip

passed resolutions strongly asserting that Tilden and Hendricks must be inaugurated. His trip here at this time, he says, is purely on business—partially private and partially fucurred for his constituents, and that finished, he proposes to retire to his home, there to await quietly and silently the result.

\*\*Dispatch to Concinnate Commercial\*\*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The Hon. William A. Wheeler, in speaking of his recent visit to Gov. Hayes, says that the dovernor expressed great confidence that the result of the pending complications over the Presidential question would be in favor of the Republican candidates; that he has given the closest attention to the different questions as they have come up, and has, as yet, seen nothing to impair his faith in the ability of the Republicans to assert the right against the machinations of the Democrats in every form. Their conference covered a wide range, reviewing the whoie field of the election, the means that have been resorted to by the Democrats in carrying Republican States in the South, as well as in turning those of the North, and the methods resorted to by them to intimidate the people of the North and the methods resorted to by them to intimidate the people of the North and the representatives in Congress, in hopes of forcing a result contrary to the will of the people.

Mr. Wheeler emphatically disapproves of a

people.

Mr. Wheeler emphatically disapproves of a compromise such as is suggested by the Democrats, giving Tilden the Presidency and himself the Vice-Presidency, which might be effected by throwing the election into the House of Representatives. He says he does not believe in dividing the ticket; that it has won, and pathing lividing the ticket; that it has won, and not should contravene such an announ the vote is declared in February.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIANA.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—The Republ cus of Legislators to-night on the Presidentis question met, but did nothing. The member will meet again and adopt resolutions express ing their views upon the complication, declaring strongly the legal and constitutional election of Hayes.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18-1 a. m.—In the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising and high barometer, winds shifting to colder northerly and

CRICAGO, Jan. 17.						
Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53 a. m. 1:18 a. m. 2:00 p. m. 3:53 p. m.	30.44	35	67	S., gentle S. E., gentle S. E., gentle S. E., gentle		Clear.
9:00 p. m. 0:18 p. m.			89	S., gentle	21.2.2	Cloudy.
Maximum thermometer. 35; minimum, 10.  • WENERAL OBSERVATIONS.  CHICAGO, Jan. 17—Midnight.						
Stations.	Ba	r. 1	Ar.	Wind.	10 to	Weather.
lipena leveland leveland letrois uluth rie rand Hav larquette. (llwaukee.	30, 30, 30, 30, en 31, 30,	49 45 47 49 44 47 47 47	16 12 10	S. fresh Calm S. E., fresh S. W. light N., fresh S. E., fresh R., fresh M. E., fresh Caim W., fresh		Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Fair. Cloudy. Lt. snow. Cloudy.
ort Huron			16	S. light	*****	Fogge.

FOREIGN.

The London Times Discusses the Eastern Situation.

Will Russia Be Satisfied with the Result of the Conference?

The Thunderer Thinks that This Is Hardly Probable.

Bussian Troops Making Preparations Cross the Pruth.

The Pope to Fill All the Vacant Cardinalates.

THE EAST.

BISMARCK WILL DECIDE. BERLIN, Jan. 17 .- It is stated that the Ger nan Ambassador at Constantinople is instructe not to sign the final protocol about to be admitted to the Conference without having pre viously reported his text to Bismarck, and

REPARATION. BUCHAREST, Jan. 17 .- The Turkish command ant at Silistria has been ordered to punish the Bashi-Bazouks who crossed the Danube, plun dered a Roumanian outpost, and killed two

NOT TO BE ISSUED CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 17 .- The Turkish Gov roment is stated to have decided for the pres ent not to issue the seven million Turkisl pounds paper money recently decreed.

ORDERS COUNTERMANDED. PARIS, Jan. 17 .- The Message de Paris reports that Russia has countermanded all supplies which she had ordered from Germany. Gen. Tchernayeff has arrived in this city

from Dresden. London, Jan. 18-5 a. m.-A dispatch from Beigrade to the Standard, reports that the Rus-sian Colonel Milaradovi, commanding a brigade 6,400 strong, composed of Servians, Bulgar-ians, Russians, and others in Servia, has pronuigated an order of the day announcing that the brigade will henceforth be paid by the Rus sian Government. The first payment was to be made yesterday.

A Berlin correspondent of the Standard de-clares, notwithstanding the report to the contrary, that the Poles seem determined to take dvantage of Russia's difficulties. WILL TURKEY ACCEPT?

LONDON, Jan. 18-5 a. m .- The Times, in eading editorial, discusses the opinion which is held by a large portion of the press and by the public generally that Russia will quietly accept the abortive conclusion of the Conference, and says: "We trust it will prove correct, but we hold this opinion it must be as a matter of faith, and not of evidence. What are the facts upon which judgment should be founded? The Czar's Moscow speech remains unmodified by any later utterance. The Russian army is now undisputably in a high state of preparation. Latest news from Odes letter dated Jan. 12, and published in the Cologne Gazette, is that the railway company has again been ordered to suspend goods traff from Jan. 15, as

LARGE NUMBERS OF TROOPS, especially from the vicinity of Moscow, are t be sent southward. It is admitted that addresses continue to pour in upon the Czar almost daily from all parts of the Empire. The correspondent who states this fact adds, however, what is of course his personimpression, that popular enthus asm is fast dying out. Allowing full weight for this judgment, inference from the above facts must be that the Czar has not aban doned his purpose. "On the other hand, Gen. ignatieff has been the foremost advocat

conciliation at Constantinople. we to interpret Ignatieff's tude as showing the Czar wants an excuse to refrain from war; or is it simply the demonstration of his zeal for peace, which, having failed, leaves him free to fulfill the Moscow declaration? One alternative is as plausi-

In connection with the above it is to be noticed that the Belgrade correspondent of the enve. "The information derived from Russian officers who have arrived at Belgrade from Kichineff shows that previous accounts of the bad condition of the army were exaggerated. " I am inclined to believe," continues the correspondent, "tha toe Russians are not averse to allowing their enemies to underrate the strength of the blow they are prepared to deal."

LATEST. A Berlin dispatch to the Times says prepara tions to cross the Pruth actively continue. A Pera special to the Daily Telegraph report

that Turkey and Servia have agreed to an exchange of prisoners.

Gen. Tchernayeff, interviewed in Paris, said he doubted not that war would be renewed in

All the Constantinople correspo London journals and nearly all those at othe European centres express a decided opinion tha the Turks will not yield.
The Daily News' dispatches from Constanti nople says the Ultimatum is a more efficient document than at first supposed. It does not

sacrifice the executive powers of the Interna tional Commission.

GERMANY.

WAR ON THE SOCIALISTS.
BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The Government proposes to reintroduce the bill once before Parliamen making more severe penal provisions agains Socialist agitations. The Socialists are not likely to succeed in any second ballots, as all the conservative parties are now thoroughly united against them except the Ultramontanes, who will support the Socialists in some districts.

WILL PARTICIPATE.

Negotiations have been reopened with France, and there is a probability that Germany will participate in the Paris Exhibition in 1878.

INDIA. RELIEF. CALCUTTA, Jan. 17 .- The cost of the relief

works and other measures for mitigating the famine in Madras and Bombay is £6,500,000.

ROME. THE VACANT CARDINALATES. Piers, Jan. 17.-The Rome correspondent of the Univers says it is believed that Pope Pius intends to fill up all the vacant Cardinalates

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Jan. 17 .- Notwithstanding the question whether the scheme and charter propition to separate the City from the County of St. Louis is still before the courts, and will probably be taken to the Supreme Court for final decision, Mayor Overstolz is putting as much of the machinery of the new charter into much of the machinery of the new charter into motion as comes within his province and authority. Under notification from him, several city officers to-day qualified as such according to the provisions of that instrument, and it is likely that all will do so. It is also probable that several county officials will shape their course to the order of things, and recognize the legality of the achieme and charter.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AURORA, I.I., Jan. 17.—Mrs. George Singer, nee Maggie Calahan, a bride of only three weeks, dropped dead last evening at her home weeks, dropped dead last evening at her home on Lake street, of paralysis of the heart.

Baltimore, Jan. 17.—The eighth Annual Convention of the Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association was held in this city this morning. Delegates are in attendance from all sections. The Association paid \$83,000 to families of deceased members for twenty-sever deaths.

Special Diagnach to The Trisume
Sr. Paul, Minn., Jan. 17.—The Supreme Court of the State to-day decided that the lot and building of the National Bank, being occupied for bank business, is not subject to taxation as real estate, being under the State and

bles on account of the snow-storm, and all the trains were running again on time yesterday. The snow in the East is said to be very heavy, and most of the Eastern roads still miss nections.

The General Freight-Agents of the roads leading west from this city will hold a meeting at the Grand Pacific to day for the purpose of revising treight classifications.

DIDN'T WIN. already taxed as personal property of the acception holders.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 17.—The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen adjourned to-day to meet on the third. Tuesday of February in the City of Terre Haute.

Norpolk, Va., Jan. 17.—The matter of conflict of jurisdiction between the municipal and Federal courts in the examination of a watchman who killed a river thief caught robbing the United States ship Canandaigua, came before Judge Hughes, of the United States District Court, and the opinion was delivered denying the jurisdiction of the Mayor of Portsmouth.

Special Dispatch to The Angle German resident of Peoria, S. T. Lottman, was found dead in bed this morning. It is supposed that death was caused by a stroke of paralysis. Deceased was 76 years of age, and highly respected. Bold Attempt to Rob the St. Louis Express Car.

Three Thieves Board It While Pulling Out of the Alton Yard,

Compel the Messenger to Give Up the Key, and Go Through the Safe.

Only \$137 Taken-About \$25,000 Left Behind.

The stopping of the railroad train at Gad's Hill in Missouri, and the robbery of the Express cases by a band of masked men, was a new feature in the line of burglary, and, as a matter of protection, the messengers have ever since carried revolvers. It would seem, however, that fire-arms are useless to cope with the shrewdness of professional cope with the shrewdness of professional thieves determined to steal, for there occurred in this city last evening a robbery which was so adroitly accomplished that there was no opportunity to use a weapon of any kind. The St. Louis express train, which leaves Chicago at 9 p. m., usually takes out from \$100,000 to \$500,000. "the run," as it is called in the vocabulary of the expressmen, being the largest out of the city. The comparative security of the road, and the absence of any James or Younger gangs of outlaws along the line doubtless caused the messengers to feel reasonably secure from assaults. The one in charge was always armed, but his revolver was not kept about his person, but within "easy reach" in case of an emergency.

When the train which left the Alton depot at 9 o'clock last evening reached the Burlington crossing

growing of the express-car, and tapped on the door. In response to the query, "Who are you; what do you want?" one of the trio said "Brakeman." The door was opened by the messenger, W. B. Bevier, and the bandits entered. In the centre of the car was a large pile of passenger-baggage and express freight, behind which the baggage man was at work. The messenger, who was fixing things preparatory to checking up his freight, looked up at the intruder, and his gaze encountered the ominous gleam of two pistol-barreis leveled at his head. His own pistol was out of reach. One of the ruillans pointed a revolver at the head of the baggage man, at the same time brandishing a knife. "Give up yer keys, d—n you" was the first salutation the messenger received. Tremblingly he obeyed. The robbers were not experts, for in a very bungling manner they proceeded to unlock the safe. Having accomplished this, they made a hurried search through its contents. The treasure account was light, not exceeding \$25,000, of which \$19,000 were for the paymaster of the Alton road at Bloomington. In the rapid SCRAMBLE FOR WEALTH, the thieves snatched what was most prominent

000, of which \$19,000 were for the paymaster of the Alton road at Bloomington. In the rapid SCRAMBLE FOR WEALTH, the thieves snatched what was most prominent in sight, and in trying to fill their arms, dropped several packages. Among them was one containing \$19,000, which was found on the platform. Another of \$3,000 was picked up on the floor after the robbers took thier departure. All they succeeded in getting away with was the Springfield bag, which contained valuables to the extent of \$137 and a lot of drafts for collection. At the "Red Bridge" across the Ogden slip the thieves jumped off and ran away in the darkness.

den slip the thieves jumped on and ran away in the darkness.

On reaching Quarry Street Station the mes-senger related the facts of the robbery to Charles Price, a railroad detective, who was on the train. The latter got off at Deering street, re-ported the facts to Sergt. Hood, and by him to the officers of the Express Company. On the arrival of the train at Lockport, the messenger

FOLLOWING TELEGRAM:

LOCKPORT, III., Jan. 17.—J. Shepherd, Superintendent United States Express Company: Three men entered my car at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy crossing, with revolvers, and demanded my keys. I have checked up my safe and find it O. K., except the Springfield sealed bag. I will come back on "No. 3," W. B. Bavin.

Messenger, No. 4.

Some idea of the rapidity with which they worked may be gathered from the fact that everything was done while the train was traveling over a space equivalent to about eight blocks. As the POLLOWING TELEGRAM:

blocks. As the MEN WERE MASKED, no descriptions beyond a meagre one as to build and clothing could be secured, and the police, who were promptly informed of the circumstances, had next to nothing to work upon. Detectives, however, were started out at once, and a general alarm sent to all the stations, the Sergeants being instructed to give the descriptions to their men, and to use every effort to catch the thieves.

Messrs. Colvin and Shepherd were exceedingly rejoited at the discomiture of the robbers, and think they ought to sue the Company to recover the remainder of the plunder which they did not get.

ly rejoiced at the discomfiture of the robbers, and think they ought to sue the Company to recover the remainder of the plunder which they did not get.

\*\*SPECIAL FOLICEMAN CHARLES PRICE\*

was aboard the train at the time, but was busy in the passenger-cars. He learned from Bevier the fact of the robbery immediately after the men jumped the train, and, pulling the bell-cord at the Deering street crossing, stopped the train long enough to alight, and at once gave the alarm to the police. At 9:30 dispatches had been sent to all the stations, and officers had been detailed on the scent, and ten minutes later the Company's agent had been notified through their sub-telegraphic stations. Price, whose story of the affair is embodied in the police report, was interviewed late last night by a Tribunal training that he left the train, that he gathered but little from the messenger. The men were described to him as being all of a size, perhaps five feet three or four inches, one had a long sandy beard, probably false; while the other were disguised by silk handker-hiels covering their faces up to the eyes. The messenger was so embarrassed that he could detail little else. The men knocked at the door, and in response to his inquiry replied that they were brakemen, and, when he opened the door, one sprang upon him with a knife in one hand and a revolver in the other, while the second paid attention to the baggage-man in the other end of the car.

WASHINGTON.

famous Rosky Mountain resorts, and reaches Colorado with its charming climate, and its celebrated hot, warm, and cold soda springs. There is not an important or interesting spot in Colorado and the Rocky Moontains which cannot easily be reached by this line. The management of the road is exceedingly liberal, and no pains or expenses is spared to secure the best comforts of the passengers. The rolling stock as well as the roadbed is kept in the best condition, and Pullman's palace and sleeping-cars are attached to all through trains. During the past year the Land Department of the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Railroads has sold a large amount of land to parties who will settle along the line. The country has a splendid climate, is rapidly filling up, and towns and cities are springing up as if by magic everywhere. Patent Decision—Belgian Offer to Coin Silver for the United States—Confirmations. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.-The Acting Commissioner of Patents has just decided an important case of interference, involving the priority of invention of an important im-provement in printing telegraphy. The case is that of George L. Anders, of Boston, vs. Ernest P. Warner, of Chicago. The decision gives the priority to Warner, affirming the decision of the Examiner of interference, and reversing that of the Board of Examiners in chief. Mr. Welch, of Boston, is the Assignee of Anders. Mr. Warner is an electriciam. Anders is connected in this matter with the Western Electric Manufacturing Com-

with the Western Electric Manufacturing Company.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Jam. 17.—The Director of the Mint at Brussels, Belgrum, has made a proposition to coin silver for the United States Government. He states that the mints of Europe are closed against silver, and the European market is in a deplorable condition. He thinks that by using his buillion-houses in Brussels, Paris, and London for purchasing buillion and coining it at his mint, great stability would be given the silver market, and the United States would thereby be able to coin the trade-dollar to an extent sufficient to control the India and China exchanges. He is further of opinion that the American silver-mining interests would also be promoted if his proposition was accepted.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: James Lindsay, of Missouri. Register at Ironton; A. H. Brewster, United States Surveyor-General for Louisiana; John B. Mills, Indian Agent for the Upper Arkansas Agency, Indian Territory.

Postmasters—A. W. Kimball, Green Bay, Wis.; J. T. Young, Moberly, Mo.; D. W. Ball, Monroe, Wis.

Siver disbursements since April 18, 1876: same evening, refusing to take part in a meeting which was not attended by a representative of this road. In consequence of this state of affairs, the other general freight agents could do nothing, and decided to hold no meeting at all, but refer the questions at issue to the managers' meeting which will be held at St. Louis Wednesday. Whether the difficulties which have lately disturbed the peace of the pool can be settled at that meeting cannot yet be predicted. The managers of the Chicago roats are determined that the rates via Toledo shall be made the same as via Chicago and East St. Louis, and in justice to their own interests they can take no other position than this. THE RIVER ROADS.

Bostos, Jan. 17.—The bondholders of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota, and Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroads, who have craims upon the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and who were interested in the contracts for building the Dubuque Roads, met here today and decided it was not expedient for them to average bonds for stock as preposed by the Wis.; J. T. Young, Moberly, Mo.; D. W. Ball, Monroe, Wis.
Si ver disbursements since April 18, 1876;
For fractional currency redeemed, \$16,008,812; on currency cheeks and obligations, \$10,680,369. Total, \$26,689,181.
Congressman MacDougall has formally declined the appointment of Commissioner of Patents tendered him by the President, whereupon the President decided to nominate for the position Ellis H. Spear, of Maine, formerly Deputy Commissioner.

Deputy Commissioner.

The House Committee on Appropriations are ready to report the Indian 5ill. It appropriates \$4,376,000, or \$272,000 less than last year.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. RA, Ill., Jan. 17.—Aurora Post No. G. A. R., held their second annual campfire this evening at Coulter's Opera-House Over fifty veteran soldiers and 200 invited guests partook of a bountiful repast, and enjoyed an exceedingly pleasant social reunion. There were short speeches, excellent music by the finest talent in the city, and, the tables having been removed, several hours were spent in dancing. It has been one of the most enjoyable gatherings of the kind ever held in the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. M'CULLOUGH AS " VIRGINIUS." The nature of the tragedy of "Virginius" il lustrates and enforces the remarks that were Instrates and enforces the remarks that were offered Tuesday morning in connection with the presentation of "The Giadiator." The action of the former belongs to all time; that of the latter to a particular epoch. The one is poetical, the other historical. Mr. McCullough gains by the difference. He does not deal successfully with the dry narrative of "The Gladiator," because it is not essentially dramatic; and we doubt if any but a Forrest could endow the character with vitality. Certain it is that no other actor ever did. But the story of Virginius and Virginius has lived as a poetical conception for nearly 2,000 years. The touching love of the father, the clinging devotion of the daughter, the sacrifice of one precious sentiment to another still dearer, are emotions the father, the clinging devotion of the daughter, the sacrifice of one precious sentiment to another still dearer, are emotions of the pure and lofty order that poetry uses. It matters not that Virginius was an historical character. He is also a creature of the imagination, surrounded with a veil of mystic thoughts and set apart from common humanity. The story of his life, half real, half imaginary, has become the type of a central idea in the religion of humanity, namely, that honor is to be preferred before life, and that the duty of preserving honor may, under exceptional circumstances, require the taking of life. Mr. McCullough's personation of Virginius is remarkable for many beauties and few blemishes,—so few that we do not purpose lingering upon them. He dealt efficiently with the tender domestic scenes in the first act, and delivered with thoughtfulness and grace the exquisite by-play of the fourth act, when Virginius, looking into his daughter's face, says with sudden pathos: "I never saw you look so like your mother in all your life." The whole scene in the forum, leading up to and ending in the death of Virginia, was excellently done. The fifth act is an anticlimax in one sense, but it affords an opportunity for acting which Mr. McCullough improves. His chief defect lays in forcing his passion at times. He leaps from calmness to rage and subsides from rage to calmness in an instant, showing none of what Mr. Lewes has so aptly spoken of as "the ground swell of passion." The effect of sudden change in this respect is sometimes ludicrous, and Mr. McCullough himself must have been grieved last fight at provoking the laughter of the audience when Virginius was supposed to be looking indignantly and contemptuously at Caius Claudius. There was nothing in the aituation which should have excited laughter. Nor was there any reason why Virginius abould so soon have fallen into a rage when Lucius came. Caiss Claudius. There was nothing in the situation which should have excited laughter. Nor was there any reason why Virginius should so soon have fallen into a rage when Lucius came to him with news from Rome, unless it were that the marvelous bad acting of Mr. McVicker was a provocation to anger. But it is much easier to admire and praise Mr. McCullough's Virginius than to find fault with it; and we have pleasure in awarding it the high degree of merit that it deserves. It is one of his best, if not his very best, part; and is adapted to please every one who is interested in the drama. It has grace, and dignity, and expressiveness. The Iclius of Mr. Thorne is in every respect creditable, and met with a high degree of approbation last night. Mrs. Murdoch's Virginia is tender and beautiful, and her acting of the part is the best she has shown this season. The other characters, with some small exceptions, were fairly taken; and the representation as a whole was quite agreeable. "Virginius" will be repeated to-night, Mr. McCullough's engagement terminates this week.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S

Once more the experiment is tried of estab-Unce more the experiment is tried of establishing an orchestra in this city which can do something better than beer-music, and, under the name of Philharmonic, which brings up so many pleasant memories of the old days, the new organization made its debut last evening at McCormick's Hall, forty-five pieces strong, with a new conductor at the baton, Mr. Adolph Lisegang, who has served under Theodore Thomas as 'cellist, and who therefore has at least the advantage of knowing how a symphony ought to be done. The audience was not a very rge one, but it was an apprecia and sympathizing one, and it gave the new con at every opportunity with warm applause. The programme was made up with good taste. It commenced and closed with the brilliant Jubel overture of Weber and one of the Meyerbeer Torch dances, and the middle was reserved for the C minor symphony of Beethoven, which has not been done here before by a home orchestra for years. Between these numbers were two movements of the Chopin F minor concerts (the Larghetto and Allegra) by Miss yea, which has not been done here betore by a home orchestra for years. Between these numbers were two movements of the Chopin F minor concerto (the Larghetto and Allegro) by Miss Bertha Burge, and arias from "The Magic Flute" and "Barber" by Miss Jennie Busk. It would be ungracious to subject a new orchestra under a new conductor to severe criticism at its first concert, before leader and men have become thoroughly acquainted, and before the conductor has had sufficient time to enforce his discipline and mold his material to his will. We would rather say pleasant things, and fortunately we can, for we believe Mr. Llesegang has the elements of a good conductor, and that he has good material to work upon. The symphony of course, was the test piece, and throughout the whole work he kept his forces well in hand, especially in the slow movements, which he gave an excellent reading, besides bringing out more expression and a larger degree of precision than we had supposed possible after such short time for rehearsal. The performance was at least so full of promise that both leader and orchestra-deserve handsome encouragement, and it will be a pity if they are not greeted at the next concert with a large house. They can do nothing without the help of the public, and, if that help is not forthcoming, of course the enterprise must fall through, and we must be left again without an orchestra. Miss Bertha Burge added much to the enjoyableness of the concert with her fine interpretations of the Chopin concerto, but the effect would have been more pronounced if conductor and orchestra had been in more complete sympathy with the plano. Miss Busk sang the trying "Queen of Night" aria from "The Magic Flute," exacting as it is, in admirable style, although she had to contend with a somewhat lagging accompaniment. The orchestra was not at its best either in the arias or the concerto, but its symphony work showed rich promise for the future, and a degree of excellence which entitles it to public encouragement rather than neglect

"PIQUE" AT HAVERLY'S. After a most tedions and disheartening delay, ecasioned by the snow blockade, Mr. Daly's traveling company have at last arrived in Chicago, and will positively appear this evening at Haverly's Theatre. The company were, as is well known, announced to open in "Pique" last Monday night, but the fact that they have have been 108 hours on the road form. New York to been 108 hours on the road from New York to Chicago will be their sufficient apology and ex planation. Snow-storms having for the present one their worst, the company will produce done their worst, the company will produce "Pique" to-night with all the strength of cast that assisted in making the piece a strong success financially on its former presentation; for "Pique." with all its faults of construction, has the merit of being intensely interesting when acted as the Daly Company can act it. The party includes Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Miss Ada Gilman, Miss Drew, Miss Gray, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Morton, Mr. Parkes, and others. "Pique" will be played throughout the week, including the Saturday matinee.

DAMAGE TO FRUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 17.—From interviews with Mr. F. K. Phœnix, the widely-known tree dealer, Mr. J. R. Gaston, of Normal, and other nesser, Mr. J. R. Gaston, of Normal, and other noted fruit-raisers, I learn that it is their opinion that the fruit-buds are greatly damaged by frost in this region,—notably the buds of cherry, peach, and apricot. The extent of the damage is not yet fully known, but it is thought to be serious.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 17.—Steamship Olympu om Boston, has arrived. ships Ohlo and Lord Clive, from Liverpool. SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 17.—Steamship Of from New York, has arrived.

To be true to one's self is to be true to the wor To be true to one see it to be true to the world. This is equally true in the commercial and moral duties of life. B. T. Babbitt was desirous of making a toilet soap perfectly bure and good, something that should not cover up cril and disease under the mark of fragrance. Result: His Tolet Soap, which for every excellence reaches about as far as chemical art can gu. RADWAY'S READY RELE

RADWAYS

From One to Twenty Minut NOT ONE HOUR

Any One Suffer with Pain RADWAY'S READY RELIE

Cure for Every Pan

Only Pain Remed

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINET

RADWAY'S BEADY RELE WILL Afford Instant Ease

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of a Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of a Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysteries, Croup, Diphtheria, Catara, Influenza, Headache, Toothah, Neuralgia, Bheumatism, Cold Chill. Ague Chills, Chiliblains, and Frost E.

FEVER and AGI Fever and Ague cured for afty centa, remedial agent in the world that will ague, and all other malarious, billous, yallow, and other fevers (sided by R. quick as Kadway's Roady Beller. Fifty Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S

cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mer cral, or delicetrons drugs.

137 Observe the following symptoms results of the Disserve the following symptoms results. Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Narses, 1 Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Sour Eruptions, Sinking or Flutterings in the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried as Br. athing, Flutterings at the Heat, Cheking, Catting Sensation when in a Lying Posters, I Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fare Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration ness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Stinuts, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burn Flesh. Flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free it tem from all of the above named disorders. It cents per box. Sold by Druggista.

Of Ten Years' Growth Cured by DR. RADWAY'S REMI

ANN ARNOR. Dec. 27, 1875.—Dr. Harwald others may be benefited. I make this statement in have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovarian Eles for ten years. I tried the best bhatcaplace without any benefit. It was growing at pictity that I could not have lived much friend of mine induced me to try Eadway? I had not much faith in them, but shally, and the best bhatcaplace without any about the Besolvent, the Pills, and two boxes of the Resolvent, the Pills, and two boxes of the Relief. I without any apparent benefit. I determined year. I used twelve more bottles of the limit were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds. I continued to use the medicials until I was entirely cured. I took the medicals until I was entirely cured. I took the medicals until I was entirely cured. I took the medicals until I was entirely cured. I took the medicals until I was entirely cured. I took the medicals until I was entirely cured. I took the medicals until I was entirely cured. I took the medicals until I was entirely cured. I took the medicals until the lost for the bottles deleted and attractions of the pills. This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who sabove certificate, is, and has been for many known to as, and the facts therein stated to dily and undenlably correct. Any one what Bibbins will believe her statement.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian THE GREAT BLOOD PURIS

For the Cure of all Chro Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagionated in the Lungs or Stomach.

Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corregion

Solids and Vitinting the Fini Chronic Rheumatiam, Scrofula, Glazda Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Alberta Complaints, Diceding of the Lungs, Dry Brash, The Doloreux, White Swilling, It Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercuria De-Complaints, Gout, Dropey, Rickets, and chitis, Comsumption, Kidney, Hilder, plaints, etc. PRICE, 31 PRI BOITE. Sold by Druggists. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warres

Rend " False and True

Jonathan Turner, Distiller, Befo trict Co

THE CO

He Claims Immunity Having Squeak in St. I

le Litigation Allowed Beta for Performance "Oonschell " Reynold "Olem" Periolat

Damag Shoenfeld Bros., the Goods Merchan Bankru

New Suits, Judgme Bankruptcies, I THE LAST WHISKYITE-The mills of the Gove ground exceedingly slow i Turuer, a distiller at Sage dicted in 1875 by the Gran

dicted in 1875 by the distance of the States District Court, or crooked whisky, and his but he was only arrest There are three indictments the clerks would not all land. Yesterday morning he a to give bail. Judge Lefti counsel, and asked that it counsel, and asked that the low as possible. He said and testified before the G stood that he was to have also testified in St. Louis days ago came to Chicas saie, when he was arruste

sale, when he was arroste evening. Mr. Burke, Assistant D he knew very little of the heard Turner's testimol Jury. There were three irst contained three co. 3,201 of the United States the maximum penalty way years in the Penitentiary der Sec. 3,206, the highes inne and three years in the third count was unde the maximum punishmer years. The second indict Sec. 3,324, and the highes 1000 fine and five years in the third indictment was gave \$10,000 fine and two heary. Judge Blodgett then fin auch case.

Judge Leffingwell tho
his client could only get
all the three indictment
them consented that the
\$2,000 in each case, and t
departed satisfied, Jud
first entered into recogni

Judge Moore yesterda question of some interesmarried women. Cornelibill against his wife for of a contract his wife has set up that she owned street before her marriage buy a lot on Main street, and would construct a street lot, she would gagreed to do so, but she tract, and he brought suit her agreement. tract, and he brought suit her agreement.

A demurrer was filed a that the act of 1868, all act, though giving a wo her separate property, did self and husband, give the sent to compel a specific property and the self and husband, give they could not be sustain the policy of the law to all husband and wife. The hussand and wife.

missed.

Emil Strausz and Fers a bill Monday against is asking for a dissolution. Schlesinger & Co., and is bill was taken from the finanti yesterday. The cottey formed a partnershi April 1876 for the pand selling an article known and the partnership and selling an article known is selling an article known in the partnership and selling and selling an article known in the partnership and selling article known in the partnership and selling article known in the partnership and selling article known in the partnership articl Muffs." Strausz was to his patent on the article Schlesinger were each They accordingly opened Randolph street, and is hand condemnations.

hand goods manufacture \$2,400, and \$230 worth \$2,400, and \$230 worth \$2,400, more. On the of footed up \$4,300. They standing bills receivable \$1,000 more. On the of footed up \$4,300. They standing believes solvent.

Schlesinger, from time the irm should sell out his friends for less that and then compromise we complainants steadily recomplainants steadily recomplainants were both abserved the standing pools of the firm, then is and carried the greater place of business of has also possession of the firm, then is and carried the greater place of business of het firm, then is and carried the greater place of business of the firm, then is and carried the greater place. As he is insolvent, damages that might be result at law, complaina bership may be immediated account may be had of the Receiver be appointed; may also be enjoined from partnership affairs or call application was at once and Samuel M. Fleischm ceiver under bond for \$10 are concerned to the standing of the property of the sold was at a "Perin Kingsbury Hall on the 1873, and attempted to offer some resolutions, out-off to change his min the stage was full, and the pushed against Reynolds. The suit was tried once ago, and resulted in a w plaintiff.

Callie McDowell was by a decree of divorce grashe was the wife of Robe goods merchant on Wes absconded in the fall on number of creditors. Mr that she was married in the 7th of July her hus going East to buy goods, home to ber father's in gobe. She did so, but, fetter from him, after a She received no answ This time she got a restated that he did not ex not want a wife any leafter, as she says, he left, amount of goods, and paying for them. Mr. also testified that McDow he thid not intend to live er before he went away. Ireland.

he did not intend to live er before he went away. Ireland.
Frank Jones was grie not getting rid of his wife that she was entirely too failed to prove that her committed in this State, resided here a sufficient ply with the law, and i without prejudice.

without prejudice.

Judge Drummond left
day evening on his circuit
ten days or two weeks.

Judge Gary ran out of
was obliged to suspend
fore ordered forty more s
the County Commission
he hopes to be able to se
The court-rooms and h
dead-beats and vagabond
attion on a jury. The
very chary of making up
aponsible taleagem.

Richard W. Burrows c
Gelt for \$6,000 against C
BANKRUPTON
Jacob and Ben auna t

THE COURTS.

Distiller, Before the Dis-

trict Court.

Having Squealed Here and

in St. Louis.

for Performance of Contract.

"Clem" Periolat for \$10,000

enfeld Bros., the North Side Dry-

Damages.

Goods Merchants, Go into

Bankruptcy.

New Suits, Judgments, Confessions

THE LAST WHISKYITE-JONATHAN TURNER.

crooked whisky, and his establishment seized, but he was only arrested Tuesday evening.

to give bail. Judge Lefting well appeared as his counsel, and asked that the bail might be put as

countel, and asked that the ball might be put as low as possible. He said Turner had appeared and testified before the Grand Jury, and under-stood that he was to have immunity. He had uso testified in St. Louis three times, and a few

days ago came to Chicago, supposing he was

Judge Blodgett then fixed the bail at \$2,500 in

each case.
Judge Leffingwell thought that too high, as his client could only get about \$5,000 ball on all the three indictments. Judge Blodgett then consented that the ball should be fixed at \$6,000 in each case, and the counsel and client departed satisfied, Judge Leffingwell having first entered into recognizance for his client's

appearance.

AMARRIED WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Judge Moore yesterday afternoon decided a question of some interest as to the powers of married women. Cornelius Hogan had filed a bill against his wife for a specific performance of a contract his wife had made with him. He set up that she owned some land on Canal street before her marriage, and that if he would buy a lot on Main street, near Archer avenue, and would construct a building on the Canal street lot, she would give him her lot. He agreed to do so, but she backed out of the contract, and he brought suit to compel her to keep her agreement.

tract, and he brought suit to compel her to keep her agreement.

A demurrer was filed and Judge Moore held that the act of 1869, called the married woman's act, though giving a woman power to control her separate property, did not, as between herself and husband, give the right to either party to sue to compel a specific performance. Unless there was a specific provision for such cases they could not be sustained, for it was against the policy of the law to allow litigation between husband and wife. The bill was therefore dismissed.

missed.

ROYAL RAR-MUFFS.

Emil Strausz and Ferdinand Patzowsky filed a bill Monday against Setigman Schlesinger, asking for a dissolution of the firm of Strausz, Schlesinger & Co., and for an account. The bill was taken from the files and not returned until yesterday. The complainants state that they formed a partnership with Schlesinger in April 1876 for the purpose of manufacturing and selling an article known as the "Royal Ear-Muffa." Strausz was to allow the firm to use his patent on the article, and Patzowsky and

single of the article, and Patzowsky and schesinger were each to contribute \$2.500. They accordingly opened a store at No. 9 West Randolph street, and last week they had on hand goods manufactured to the amount of \$2,400, and \$300 worth of tools. Their outstanding bills receivable amounted to about \$1,000 more. On the other hand, their debts footed up \$4,300. They, however, considered themselves solvent.

ankruptcies, Divorces, Etc.

ne to Twenty Minutes T ONE HOUR ding this Advertisement Reed my One Suffer with Pain.

DWAY'S READY RELIEF for Every Pain.

Pain Remedy

ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. AY'S READY RELIE

ord Instant Ease. tion of the Kidneys, Inflamm he Bladder, Inflammation of the s. Mumps, Congestion of the ss., Sore Throat, Difficult sathing. Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterios, pup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, snsa, Headache, Tootbache, ria, Rheumatism, Cold Chilla, lils, Chiliblains, and Frost Bits

ER and AGUI

R. RADWAY'S of all disorders of the Steneys, Bladder, Nervous I Kieneys, Bladder, Nervous, Salins, Siliusness, Biliusness, Biliusn

of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the sport the above named disorders. Prict 2 Sold by Druggista.

rian Tumor n Years' Growth Cured by DWAY'S REMEDII an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovarian & Bowels for Ten Years.

Dec 27, 1875.—Dr. Radway: The benefited, I make this statement!

(Ovarian Tumor in the Ovarian and Bowless and Bowles

si,000 more. On the other hand, their debts footed up \$4,300. They, however, considered themselves solvent.

Schlesinger, from time to time, proposed that the sim should sell out its assets to some of his friends for less than one-half their value, and then compromise with its creditors; but complainants steadily refused, insisting that they could pay in full. Finally, on the 12th of January, or last Friday, Schlesinger, when complainants were both absent, forcibly seized the goods of the firm, then in possession of a clerk, and carried the greater part of them off to the place of business of his son-in-law, Joseph Metzler, No. 183 East Madison street. He has also possession of the firm's books of account, and threatens to collect the debts, sell the property, and convert the whole proceeds to his own use. As he is insolvent, and unable to pay any damages that might be rendered against him in a suit at law, complainants ask that the partnership may be immediately dissolved; that an account may be had of the amount due them; a Receiver be appointed; and that Schlesinger may also be enjoined from interfering with the partnership safairs or collecting its debts. An application was a once made to Judge Moore, and Samuel M. Fieischman was appointed Receiver under bond for \$10,000.

"CONCHSHELL" RETNOLDS' TRESPASS SUIT. Judge McAllister is energyed in hearing the treapse suit of "Conchshell" Reynolds to recover \$10,000 damages from Clem F. Periolat. Reynolds was at a "People's-party" powwow in Kingsbury Hall on the evening of Oct. 4, 1873, and attempted to get on the platform to offer some resolutions. He was, however, induced to change his mind by being knocked off the stage was full, and that he accidentally was pushed against Reynolds and knocked him off. The suit was tried once before about two years ago, and resulted in a verdict of 1 cent for the plaintiff.

DIVORCES. DIVORCES.

Callie McDowell was made happy yesterday by a decree of divorce granted by Judge Moore. She was the wife of Robert H. McDowell, a dry-roods merchant on West Madison street, who absconded in the fall of 1874, leaving a large number of creditors. Mrs. McDowell testified that she was married in February, 1874, and on the 7th of July her husband told her he was roing East to buy goods, and wanted her to go home to her father's in Princeton while he was gone. She did so, but, failing to receive any letter from him, after a time wrote him here. She received no answer, and again wrote. This time she got a reply, in which he coolly stated that he did not expect her back, and did not want a wife any longer. Shortly thereafter, as she says, he left, having bought a large amount of goods, and sold them out without paying for them. Mr. McDowell's attorney also testified that McDowell had told him that he did not intend to live with his wife any longer before he went away. He is now in Belfast, Irisind.

Prank Jones was grievously disappointed in RADWAY'S

Judge Drummond left for Indianapolis Tuesday evening on his circuit, and will be absent ten days or two weeks.

Judge Gary ran out of jurors yesterday, and was obliged to suspend operations. He therefore ordered forty more names to be drawn at the County Commissioners' office, out of which he hopes to be able to select a baker's dozen.

The court-rooms and halls are crowded with dead-bests and vagabonds anxions to get a position on a jury. The Judges are, however, very chary of making up a jury with such irresponsible taleamen.

yesterday. Only last December they moved into their present spacious store, and accumed to be doing well. Several judgments have, however, been rendered against them tately. Their schedules show their secured debts to be \$200. Their unsecured liabilities foot up \$106,747.67, the largest creditor being H. B. Claffin & Co., whose claim is for \$7,845.09. They also owe M. L. Hyman, of Wabash, Ind., \$7,656.57, and the German National Bank of Chicago \$6,250. The remaining debts range from \$25 Lo. \$4,500, and are due to various parties, chiefly New York and Chicago merchants. Their assets consist of cash to the amount of \$1,987.96; bills and notes receivable, \$353.59; their stock of dry goods, etc., \$46,954.56; store furniture and fixtures, safe, desks, etc., \$1,000; and debts due on open account, \$8,334.07. They have also \$53,000 insurance on their property. A petition was filled for a composition meeting, and Jan. 31 is fixed for the time when it is to be held. It is understood that the firm will offer 20 cents on the dollar of their claims. Day before yesterday H. B. Claffin & Co. began a suit to recover \$10,000 damages for obtaining goods under false pretenses, and, as their claim for \$7,645.09 was incurred in September last by the bankrupts, this is probably the basis of the suit. Only a precipe, however, was iiled, and no facts were given. Shoenfeld Bros. were cleaned out in the great fire, and started again with a capital of only about \$5,000, and for the past two or three years they have carried on a yearly business of \$300,000 to \$400,000. They were one of the largest, if not the largest, firms in their line of business on the North Side.

In the case of Cregier, Clarke & Co., an order was made yesterday authorizing the Assignee, William T. Egan, to sell the real estate belonging to DeWitt C. Cregier after giving three weeks' notice by advertisement.

A discharge was issued to B. L. Fletcher. George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of John P. Dickey.

The composition meeting in the case of Alden C. Millard Jonathan Turner, the Sagetown He Claims Immunity on the Ground of b Litigation Allowed Between Eusband and Wife Conschell" Reynolds' Suit Against

The mils of the Government seem to have ground exceedingly slow in the case of Jonathan Turner, a distiller at Sagetown, for he was indicted in 1875 by the Grand Jury in the United States District Court, on a charge of making There are three indictments against him, but the derks would not allow them to be exam-

of John P. Dickey.

The composition meeting in the case of Alden C. Milhard was again postponed until Jan. 34.

The second and third general meetings in the case of Bohle & Bro. was continued until Jan. 34.

A meeting for the election of Assignee of Estell & Jenkins will be held this morning at 10 o'clock. o'clock.

A similar meeting will be held at the same time in the case of Frederick S. Bernstein, and at 11 o'clock in the case of Hoffman Bros.

A composition meeting will be held at 11 o'clock in the matter of Arthur G. Jukes.

o'clock in the matter of Arthur G. Jukes.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIFF.

James Kelley began a suit for \$1,500 against
John O'Neil and Henry McLaughlin.

David Forchheimer sued James A. and Isabella
Scott for \$1,000.

Owen J. Griffiths commenced a suit in trespass against Francis A. Ogden, laying damages
at \$15,000.

The Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works
begun an action to recover \$15,000 from the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company.

Henry Oppenheimer, and Isaac Metzger
brought suit for \$2,500 against John McCaffrey.

Mears & Slade sued Obadiah Jackson for
\$1,200.

sale, when he was arrested at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Burke, Assistant District Attorney, said he knew very little of the case, as he had not heard Turner's testimony before the Grand Jury. There were three indictments: The first contained three counts, one under Sec. 3,281 of the United States statutes, under which the maximum penalty was \$5,000 fine and two years in the Penitentiary; the second count under Sec. 3,296, the highest penalty being \$5,000 line and three years in the Penitentiary; and, the third count was under Sec. 3,205, for which maximum punishment was \$5,000 and two years. The second indictment was found under Sec. 3,224, and the highest punishment was \$10,000 fine and five years in the Penitentiary, and the third indictment was under Sec. 5,540, which gave \$10,000 fine and two years in the Penitentiary. James Taggart sued James H., George S., and James Taggart sued James H., George S., and Chauncey T. Bowen for \$1,000.
W. H. H. Miller et al., for the use of H. P. Kellogg and W. T. Johnson, began a suit in debt for \$2,049.88 against Jacob Kelley.
The Chicago Artificial Stone Company sned Charles A. Leavins for \$1,000.
E. S. DeGalyer et al., for the use of R. S. Whitcomb and S. S. Start, sued John McAulay for \$1,000.

for \$1,000.

COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the Village of Hyde Park an order was made to file objections to assessment-roll No. 68 by to-morrow.

In the estate of Thomas Dobes the will was proven and letters testamentary were issued to Francis Dobes under bond for \$7,000.

CHAINAL COURT.

James McNicholls and John Breen were tried for robbery. The case was given to the jury at 2 o'clock, and at adjournment the jury was still out.

James McCarthy was put on trial for robbing
Mrs. Zepp at St. George's picnic. The trial was
not completed.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Submitted case No. 23, Northwestern National Bank vs. Lowenthal. No. 5, calendar number, Green vs. Lutpher, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—150 to 170, inclusive. No case on

JUDGE GARK—150 to 170, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—428, 431, 433, 437, 438, 441, 445, 446, 450, 452, 455 to 456, 461 to 465. Inclusive. No. 424, Bigelow vs. Pittaburg. Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—34, 44, 47, 54 to 75, inclusive. No. 51, Fiege vs. Hebner, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—28, 44, 48, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 61, and 62. No. 4, 182, Dunton vs. McNab, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—61 to 96, inclusive. except 65, 66, 07, 73, 74, 75, 76, 87, 88, and 95. No. 590, Reynolds vs. Periolat. on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set case 1,036, Edeline vs. LOWIY.

JUDGE FARWELL SET TO SET THE STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODG-ETT—Henry Mead et al. vs. steam-tug Annie L. Smith; decree, \$211.61.—William Lyncite vs. Same, \$20.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONPESSIONS—L. S. Mayor vs. George B. Griffin, \$133.17.—A. J. Maioy vs. James McGregor, \$1,559.39.

JUDGE GARY—Michael Keeley et al. vs. Francis Judge Gary—Michael Keeley et al. vs. John Brown, JUDOR GARY-Michael Keeley et al. vs. Francis Fanning, \$217. 10.—C. K. Pier vs. John Brown, \$179. 37.—Rudolph Wolfson vs. Feitr R. Misch and Martin Van Allen, \$173. 88.—Jane M. Besch, use of R. E. Jenkins, Receiver, vs. Marcellus A. Morse, \$3, 426.—J. T. Quinn vs. William Pan-cratz, \$579.—George Lander, use of John Golden-berg, vs. E. E. Ryan. \$130. 75. CHRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. Lucas Hunt cratz, \$5.95.—George Lander, use of sonn Goldenberg, vs. E. E. Ryan. \$130. 75.
CHECUT COORT—CONFESSIONS—A. Lucas Hunt et al. vs. W. E. Traver, \$225. 37.
JUDGE ROURS—E. W. Blotchford vs. Village of Evanston; verdict, \$1,000, and motion for new trial.—Marshal J. Wilson et al., use of O. Lunt, vs. George C. Cook, \$1,125.73.—Thomas Oleson et al. vs. City of Chicago; verdict, \$200.—A. V. Knickerbocker et al., use of A. V. Knickerbocker, vs. Joachim Schmidt, \$45.65.

Knickerbocker etgal, use of A. V. Mickerbocker, vs. Joachim Schmidt, \$45.65.

JUDGE BOOTH—First National Bank of Plattsburg vs. Charles H. Green, \$110.50.—J. H. Rice vs. John M. Shields and Ernst W. Niegelsen, \$170.50.—Ole Anderson et al. vs. Horry Dodson, \$252.90.—W. P. McLaren et al. vs. Gardner K. Clark, Jr., \$6, 292.37.—Charles Gossage & Co. vs. C. W. Hall, \$528.71.—C. J. Hambleton vs. Sarah H. Heman W., and Hiddah H. Newell, \$411.67.—Henry Horner & Co. vs. John and Magdalen Falkenburg, \$391.25.—R. C. Rounsonell vs. Joseph T. McCord; verdict, \$36.66, and motion for new trial.

"WHAT MAKES THE MIGHTY DIFFER ?" To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—THE TRIBUNE of Thurs day last contains a pungent editorial, concluding with this question: "How do Tilden Republic-ans like Mills' resolution, which treats the National Government as an alien, and sets up the

ans like Mills' resolution, which treats the National Government as an alien, and sets up the local Governments as independent sovereign powers whose sacred soif it is among the gravest of crimes for National troops to tread, and for doing which they are to be denounced and treated as 'lawless invaders.'!" The resolution in question is in the tollowing words:

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That the maintenance inviolate of the right of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what protest, as among the gravest of crimes.

The "Tilden Republicans," to whom The Tribung propounds the above question, may with great truth and force make this reply: That it was under this very resolution, and in so slight degree by means of it, that the Republican party elected its first President and obtained control of the Government; and that they therefore feel neither "bashful sor timid" in adhering to that same resolution, now that so many elections are "over," and a Democratic-Confederate House is moved to adopt it.

\*\*HOMO ALBUS.\*\*

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Iil., Jan. 17.—The Convention of Corporation Attorneys of the various cities held but a brief session to-day and adjourned sine die. The Hon. F. E. Adams, of Chicago, sub-

sine die. The Hon. F. E. Adams, of Chicago, submitted an additional bill, providing for the collection of back taxes in cities where collection
has failed. Finally, the entire subject was referred to the Joint Committee of the General
Assembly on Corporations and Revenue, with
the understanding that when the Committees
consider the subject the legal representatives of
cities shall have notice and opportunity to be
heard.

In the United States Court to-day the session
was taken up by a partial hearing of the case of
Sedock Mitchell, late Deputy Postmaster at
Locust Grove, who is charged with the larceny
of a pension check. There are about forty witnesses, and the hearing will occupy some days.

In the State Supreme Court to-day, in the
case of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes
Railroad vs. Lowenthal, appeal from Cook,
motion to dismiss was overruled, and the case
stricken from the docket.

In the case of the Chicago & Southern Railroad Company vs. Brown, appeal from Cook,
same order.

Numerous formal orders were entered.

Richard W. Burrows commenced a suit in Gebt for \$6,000 against Charles Milburn.

Jacob and Schaum F. Shocufell, the well-

largest amount of tonnage built has been in the Bath district, and the smallest amount has been in the Saco district. The Bath district also shows the largest increase, and the Bangor district the largest decrease. The total amount of tonnage built in the State in 1876 was 73,573 34 100, a decrease of 1,487 11-100 as compared with 1875, when the total amount of tonnage was 75,606 45-100, and a decrease of 48,975 40-100 as compared with 1874, when the total amount of tonnage built was 122,548 74-100. The aggregate number of vessels built in 1876 was 138, embracing 31 ships, 22 barks, 4 bark-cutines, and the remainder smaller vessels. In 1875 there were built 152 vessels, embracing 29 ships, 19 barks, 8 barkentines, and the remainder smaller vessels. The prospects are that a larger amount of tonnage will be built the present year than last year. prospects are that a larger amount of tonn.
will be built the present year than last year.

#### CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE COQUETTE.

Felipe and she at the play!
Felipe and she at the ball!
Good lovers, go hang up your harps,
Don Jose, and Muea, and all!
Right merrily jilted, I swear!
Felipe, be careful, I pray;
She loves you, and she will be true
Perhaps for a night and a day,—
Felipe, for a night and a day.—

For, oh, she is fickle. Last night
Her breath was as warm as the South;
To-day she will give you her mouth.
To-night she may give you her mouth.
But to-morrow she'll kill you with cold,
Who fed you on coses to-day.
Those lily-white ingers will tear
Your beart, and then fling it away.
Felipe, she will fling you away!

HAWKEYEISMS. It wasn't Mayry had the little lam; it was Jimmie that got lamined; May he got shot.
The roof of the New York Central depot fell in a few days after its great builder died. "This was the house that Vander-bilt."

The world is better than it used to be. It has

was the house that Vander-bilt."

The world is better than it used to be. It has been so long since Christmas that all the tin horns are lost and the drums broken.

If you haven't time to aprinkle ashes over the ice on your sidewalk, you might go out and sandpaper it; that will roughen it up a little.

A young man is often very sad because he can't have the girl he wants, but oftener he gets her, and then aiter a year or two he's had her. There, there, there now, girls, bless your sweet faces, what is there in that to get mad at!

The Bulgarian hermit, 112 years old, whose engagement at the Centennial closed last November, was in town yesterday on his way to Omaha, where he owns a faro-bank. He got drunk as a lord, and was put off the train for hurrahing for Tilden and trying to bulldoze the brakeman with a stick of wood.

Young woman, there is death in the bay-rum bottle. A young lady of Omaha, with an eye to securing a beautiful complexion, was bathing her face and neck in bay-rum. It ignited from an adjacent candle, and, in less than two minutes, all the tan, freekles, pimples, and blotches were effectually removed from her skin, and the skin was eradicated at the same time. The young lady is now getting along without any conglexion.

Prof. Kit Clarke, a reformed missionary, is traveling in lowa, endeavoring to arouse the people to a sense of the necessity of providing the Fiji Islanders with coats with breast pockets, so that when they travel they will have some place to carry their ammunition flask and pocket diary. He says there is no doubt but nundreds of the unfortunate Fijians die of thirst between stations every year, because their clothes are not adapted to the transportation of the common necessities of life. Such is human life. We live in the midst of plenty, surrounded with all the comforts and conveniences of civilization, while these unhappy people, separated from us by the rolling deep, are perishing for the lack of the simplest conveniences.

FELINE ATTACHMENT.

A little 4-year-old daughter of one of our tizens has a kitten that shows an uncommon degree of attachment for its little mistress. The child will take the kitten under one arm and with the other loaded with her playthings, carry them about the house all day long, talkcarry them about the house all day long, talking meanwhile to the kitten as a mother would to a child. They are almost inseparable companions, and when the little girl is away from home the kitten is wild in its lonesomeness, and shows the greatest joy on the return of its companion by leaping into her arms and laying its head on her shoulder, purring her satifaction in so lond a manner as to attract the attention of all in the house. A few evenings since the little girl was put to bed while the kitten was asleep behind the stove, and the bed-room door closed. The kitten, on awakening, wandered through the rooms in search of her playmate, to have her regular evening frolic, but could not find her. Then she was in trouble, and showed her feelings by the most piteous cries. She would wildly run from one room to another, jump into the laps of all in room, and, not finding her friend, would jump on to the bed, turn over the pillows, work herself under the clothing, and not finding her there would run swiftly about the house, utterthere would run swiftly about the house, utteron to the oed, turn over the phlows, work herself under the clothing, and not finding her there would run swiftly about the house, uttering pitiful walls. Finally she found the child's clothing, and for a moment was happy. She pulled them out of the chair and dragged them partly across the room, and finally lay down upon them for a moment. But they were inaminate, and the one she wanted was not there. She then made for the bedroom door, and there crying pitifully becan to push upon it, trying to get it open. Shortly the cries ceased and all was still. The child's father went to inspect the cause, and found the kitten had opened the door and was lying by the side of her little friend with her paws around the child's neck and her head against her cheek, purring her happiness into the cars of her sleeping friend.

NOTICE TO DUELISTS. To the Editor of the New York Times.

While the horrible details of the sanguinary conflict at Slaughter Gap are fresh in the minds of your readers, permit me to call the attention of intending duelists to the manifold advantages of "Patent Parisian Powder" and the "Pul verized Bullet" over ordinary ammunition.
"Patent Parisian," otherwise known as

"Safety Dueling," has been used in countless "affairs of honor" in Europe and elsewhere, and so far it has given entire satisfaction. The "affairs of honor" in Europe and elsewhere, and so far it has given entire satisfaction. The sharpest eye will fail to distinguish between "Patent Parisian" and genuine gunpowder. P. P. makes quite as much noise, and twice as much smoke, but its strength is proportioned to the length of the barrel in which it is used. Accompanying each package of this convenient compound is a scale showing how much is to be used per inch, and accurate instructions for loading. Real leaden bullets can be safely used with P. P., as its explosive force gives the leaden messenger an initial velocity which only amounts to a gentle start. The propelling force being entirely exhausted by the time the bullet oozes from the muzzle, the deadly missile drops peacefully at the feet of the man who fired it. Dose to be repeated, as prescribed by the code, until honor is satisfied.

With the "Pulverized Bullet" full charges of powder can be used. The bullet is made of charcoal dust, mixed with a thin solution of gum arabic. The outside is coated with black lead in such a manner that it exactly resembles the genuine article. The force of the powder, of course, reduces this improved projectile to harmless dust before it leaves the muzzle of the murderous weapon. Absolute safety is guaranteed to combatants, seconds, surgeons, and outside spectators.

With "Patent Parisian Powder" and the "Pulverized Bullet" the awfur carnage which recently reddened the snows of Slaughter Gap with the best blood of New York and Baltimore might have been averted.

D. Dummydum,
Sole Agent for P. P. and P. B.

THE FIEND TWIN'S DIARY. January.—Am born. Didn't want to be. Object immediately as loud as I can. Younger brother born seven minutes later. Looks like a fool, but may improve as he mellows with age. February.—Catch a cold. Give it to younger brother. He's sicklier than I am. Very nearly

brother. He's sicklier than I am. Very nearly settles him.

March.—Catch a nice rash. Pass it on to the other cove. Pretty well winds up his clock.

April.—They've christened us. I'm Augustus and he's Alexander. Don't he look a ass of a Alexander! Fil kick him when he sleeps.

May.—Got the nettle-rash. Hooray! So's he!—only worse.

June.—They don't think they'il be able to rear him. He's to have cod-liver oil. Can't help langhing.

July.—He's been squalling awful. Nurse says it's his nasty temper. I know it's a pin, but I'm not going to say.

August.—We've got a new nurse, who talks to tall soldier, and leaves perambulator basking in the sun. Alexander's got a blister on his nose. They don't know what it is, and they're going to give him a powder.

Saytember.—I've given him the scarlatina. He seems resigned. I've nalled his feeding-bottle.

October.—I've got a new game now—poking Nosh's wife into his ear when the nurse ain't looking.

Alexander.—We're beginning to walk. He's

weaker on his pins than I am, so I can shove him over easy.

December.—I'm beginning to cut my first tooth.
As soon as it's through, I've made up my mind to bite Alexander.—Exchange.

NOTHING LIKE "SCIENCE."

NOTHING LIRE "SCIENCE."

Detroit Prot Press.

One day last summer an old farmer and wife were in a Detroit photograph-gallery to have some pictures taken of the wife. Before proceeding to business the farmer took the artist aside and confidentially observed:

"The old lady was bound to come, and I couldn't prevent, but now I wast you to do not be to be a side."

"The old lady was bound to come, and I couldn't prevent, but now I want you to do me a favor. She's got ears like a cow, and the biggest mouth I ever saw on a woman. Her picture would be a laughing stock for all the children, and I know she'd be sorry when too late. Tell her that she'll take the best in cold weather, and then Pil fix the rest."

The artist performed his errand, and the woman went away both disappointed and pleased. The other day, when old zero was just howling himself horse, the same pair returned to the gallery, and the farmer escated his wife as far from the stove as possible and ordered her to be "taken" at once. As the artist hurried to obey, the farmer cornered him and whis

to obey, the annument of the pered:

"Magnificent and unbounded success! Mouth and ears reduced one-half in size by the cold! Heat expreds—cold contracts—go abead afore she thaws out! Hooray for science and me!"

A HUMAN BREAKWATER. The London Builder says: The bursts of rain in the Carnatic are tremendous. As much as five inches of rain-fall in a single night is not unfrequent, and Sir A. Cotton has anown as much as nineteen inches of rain to fall in that time. The smallest rill that is allowed to trickle time. The smallest rill that is allowed to trickle over the edge of an earthen bank wears itself a passage and becomes a destructive torrent with extreme rapidity. On one occasion the water in the Veranum tank is said to have overflowed the whole twelve miles of the bund, and to have breached it in thirteen places. On another occasion the engineer in charge of a bund, finding the water rising with more rapidity than he was able to meet by the supply of earth, made a wall of the bodies of his laborers, causing them to lie down close to one another on the top of the threatened part of the dam, and thus keeping back the two inches or three inches of water, which, if unchecked, would soon have wrecked the whole bund and ruined a wide district, until their places could be supplied by basketfuls of earth. It was an original expedient, but it saved the district. What the laborers said about it we have not heard. it we have not heard.

AT SEA. "Why don't you talk, dear! I never knew that you were so fond of the sea before. (Here Henry sighed violently.) But if you are, I don't see why we can't take this trip often after we are married. It's very healthful (Henry breathed another sigh), and it's very cheap. Don't you think we might, dear?"

Henry did not reply, but again his emotions overwested him.

Henry did not reply, but again his emotions overmastered him.

"Why don't you answer me? O, don't shake your head. Can't you turn around and look at me? I think you're very unkind. If you don't answer me I declare that I'll never speak to you again!"

Then Henry, after another sigh, looked at her with a face as white as a sheet of paper, and in a weak voice said:

"Great Julius Cæsar, woman, don't you see that I'm trying to throw up my very toenalls?"

THE INTRUDING CAMEL.

New York World.

As several Arabs were sitting in their Tent upon a rude Autumual Day, a Camel who had left his Umbrella at Home, humbly craved Permission to shelter his Nose in the Interior. The Children of the Desert, moved with Compassion, would have admitted the thin End of the Camel, had not one of their Number (whose Motto was ever "Up and Bedouin") with the Cry, "I know what a Mother-in-Law is Myself!" remonstrated with the Dromedary through the Medium of a Tent-peg, and compelied it to seek Shelter elsewhere. Moral—Give some People an Inch and they will take an Eli of a Lot upon themselves.

REMARKABLE SELF-CONTROL. REMARKABLE SELF-CONTROL.

Son Anione (Fee.) Heraid.

In a case that came up before the Recorder yesterday morning, his Honor asked the prisoner why he did not make an affidavit against the other party for abusive and insuiting language, when he was called a knock-kneed, cat-hammed, lantern-jawed black son of a sea-cook. The reply was: "You see, boss, I never allows my temper to get de best of me, and I'se not got so low down yet as to go to law wid a man. If a niggah insuits me and I can't get my fumb in his eye, I jiss chaws his ear off, and dat's what I did in dis case."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—As a pioneer in the discussion of the silver question, it has afforded

paper, and it is equally gratifying to find that where your journal circulates public sentiment has been so directed that more correct views are mas ocen so directed that more correct views are widely entertained than were heretofore thought to be cherished by the people. To my mind this is a question of much broader import than is generally conceived or understood. It is that of creditor against dector,—and the demonctizing of silver is a project engendered by the greed of the lender to make the borrower more thoroughly his slave than he would be if the bimetallic currency was adopted by the nations of the world. Assuming for a fact, which is very near the truth,—sufficiently so for the position I take,—that the total value of silver and gold throughout the world is nearly equal, and that both now constitute what has heretofore been accepted as money, or as the representative of the property of the world, then, if silver is demonetized and gold only is made the representative, gold is made worth double what it now is, and property of every kind is worth only half what it would be if the bimetallic currency is continued. It will be well to bear in mind that property is always estimated by the amount called money in circulation. When our Government, as a war necessity, issued some three thousand millions, every species of commodity was soon doubled, trebled, and even quadrupled in many cases. For a time all branches of business were prospered, and imaginary prices were made to conform to this imaginary money issued to so large an amount; labor advanced three-fold, and many articles of necessity in a much greater proportion. Gradually, however, this large indedtedness Dassed from the hads of the many into the possession of the few. Shrewd speculators obtained their millions and tens of millions. The Stewarts, the Vanderbilts, and their class of operators in America, and ther class of operators in America, and there has of operators in America, and there has one of this immense national indebtedness. Then the inordinate greed of these creditors sought to render their gold and their bonds more valuable than as coin when the bonds were issued they were worth, making the national debt double what it would have been under the terms of the contract when the debt was contracted; but this is not all, it extends to all contracts and debts of every description which have been entered into during

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 17.—Yesterday Alexander Ross, William H. Rice, John Stitcher, Henry Heaf, and George H. Hobson, United States Deputy Marshals at the late election, were arrested by order of Sheriff Mills. on a capital is-

sued by Judge Brown, of the Criminal Court, to answer an indictment for assault at the polls on the day of the Presidential election, and were committed to jail. Subsequently they were brought before Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, by habeas-corphs, and released on their own recognizances until Monday next, when a hearing will be had.

The City Council has appropriated \$10,000 for work for unemployed men in cleaning the streets.

PRESENTATION.

DAVENPORT, In., Jan. 17.—Last even DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 17.—Last evening the officers and Directors of the Citizens' National Bank of this city waited upon Mr. F. H. Griggs, President of that Bank for the last five years, and presented him with a solid silver service costing \$500 as a testimonial of their gratitude for his success in administering the affairs of that bank. The affair was a genuine surprise to the recipient of the handsome gift. Mr. Griggs has been a merchant and business man of Davenport for many years, and is looked upon as one of the ablest and shrewdest financiers in Iowa.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CREMICAL CO., Se Reade-at., New York City.

WANTED—A STRADY YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST in photograph gallery; a good chance for a sair-able person. Art Gallery, 101 West Madison-st.

WANTED—1.000 AGENTS AT ONCE TO SELL A Dew 50-cent article; families will want from one to six each; profits good; particulars free. Address D. CHAMBERLIN, BOX 2452 St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH \$25 CAN SECURE CAN after 10 o'clock, EDELSTEN, 65 South Despitalness-st. TOR SALE—THREE FINE BUILDINGS AND LOTS

If two corners) on State-at.; two north and one south
of Pailmer House; and one on Madison-st., near Fitthav.; the two north of the Pailmer House will be sold
as they will pay 10 per cent net, the one south so it
will pay 12 per cent, the one on Madison-st. so
it will pay 10 per cent net; men with capital will do
well to examine these properties; prices are \$50,000,
become house of the control of the state of the control of the con

COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—AT \$12 PER ACRE, \$20 ACRES choice land in Missourt, and 3:20 acres in Northern Arkansa: take your choice; such bargains are not met word day, and won't remain in the market long. K.H. UMMINOS, 592 Patton-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-A TRACTOF 1, 200 OR MORE ACRES
of land in northeast Kansso or in southeast part of
Nebrasks for farming and stock raising. Title must be
good, taxes paid, and everything to show it straight,
Please address, giving full description, etc., E 76, Tribune office.

WANTED-AGOOD BRICK HOUSE WELL WORTH 510,000, on the South Side, between Twenty-second and Thirty-first-sta. HENRY G. YOUNG, Room 6 Bryan Block. WANTED-A LARGE BODY OF IOWA OR OTHER Western land for productive property here. Give locations and address P. O. Box Sec.

TO RENT\_HOUSES. O BENT-NKAR LINCOLN PARK, ONE-HALF every convenience; good neighborhood; low to May I. An eight-room brick, and one flat of six rooms, with bath, closet, stc., at low rates. CHAS. N. HALE, 133 Randolph-st. TO RENT-COTTAGE WITH 7 ROOMS, NO. 103
Room 4. P. A. HENSHAW, 94 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-A GOOD SIZED, CONVENIENT, AND

Lelegantly furnished house centrally located of igan-ay, to a responsible party on very resterms. Inquire at 40 State-at. WEIS & CO. TO RENT\_ROOMS. O RENT-NICELY NURNISHED ROOMS IN A

Peoria.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT-240 WABASH. AV., SOUTHEAST CORTOR Jackson-st., desirable and commodious rooms to good tenania. To rent-furnished rooms with for successful to the control of the

TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

TO RENT-NO. 149 AND 151 STATE-ST., MAIN floor and basement. 45:2140. JOH N H. AVKRY & CO., 150 Labsale-st.

TO RENT-IN A GOOD. THRIFTY LOCALITY near Lincoln Park, a new brick store, 20:50. Kent low. Charlicks N. ALE. ISS Kandoph-st. TO RENT-COMPLETE-FOUR-STORY BUILDING
suitable for commission business, \$50. JOHN F.
EBERHART, 107 Clark-st. Miscellancem

TO RENT-NORWOOD PARK HOTEL; 28 BOOMS large grounds, lake and artesian well, 10 miles out JOHN F. EBERHART, 107 Clark st. TO BENT-THE HALL AND ROOMS BELONGING to it, formerly occupied by the Caladonian Club, at let and iss Washington at. Inquire of GEO. G. NEW-BURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

WANTED-TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A GOOD 6-STALL BARN.
State location and rent. 145, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A BRICK BUILDING with power, suitable for heavy manufacturing; near railroad preferred. Address B 4, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FROM 8 TO 14 ROOMS IN block, for housekeeping, east of Fifth-av. and north of Jackson-st. D 56, Tribune office.

RUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED LIQUOR STORE MUST BE sold; owner goes in other business. Inquire on premises, sorthwest corner Eighteenth and Arnold-sta. (South LaSalle.) A CIGAR AND NEWS STAND IN A WELL PAT-ronized hotel for sale. Address I 87. Tribune. graph galleries of Chicago, having a well kno rood business; a knowledge of the art not necessary rood management. SWIFF & SON, 79 Dearborn-st FOR SALE—AN OLD TEA STORE IN GOOD LOC.
Tion, doing good business, for sale cheap for cas
Address G 53, Tribuse office. Address G S3, Tribute office.

POR SALE—CHEAP—A NEAT CIGAR STORE AND news room. 169 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM CONTAINING 264 racres, 40 timber, three miles from Gurnee, on C., M. 48t, P. R. R. Address GEO. K. STRARNS, Whitler, Lake County, Ill. M. St. P. R. R. Address USO. S. SERARGS, whiter, Lake County, Ill.

FOR SALE-OR RENT-A VALUABLE MALThouse, all in perfect order, and located in one of the
best sections of country in the State of Wisconsin for
purchasing bariey; is 46 miles from Milwaukee and 75
miles from Chicago, with good rairroad advantages
for shipping in any direction. Any party or company
who wish for an extra chance for doing business will do
well to give special attention, as the owner is compelled
to retire from business on account of old age and poor
health. For further particulars inquire by letter or in
person of E. N. WHITE, Barlington, Racine Co., Wa. POR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT WITH Well-paying bar attached; splendid day and all-night business; best location in the city. Address, for five days. D 29, Tribune office. five days. D 29. Tribune office.

WANTED-A RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS MAN with a small capital to invest with, owners of patent in a press for the monopoly of a certain class of work in this city. Can be seen at work in the contract of the presses are now in constant operation. The particular and references unficient to prove what we claim, can be had on application. Address 60 Liberty-st., New York.

be had on application. Address of Liberty at., Net York.

\$\begin{align\*} 700 \text{ WILL BUY FACTORY. \$1X80, 2-STORY. \$\\ \end{align\*} \begin{align\*} \text{ WILL BUY FACTORY. \$1X80, 2-STORY. \$\\ \end{align\*} \begin{align\*} \text{ With \$d\$-horse power boller and engine, and \$\\ \end{align\*} \begin{align\*} \text{ euter boller and engine, and \$\\ \end{align\*} \begin{align\*} \text{ WILL BUY MAN TO TRAVEL BUT TO TRAVEL BUT

FOR SALE-FURNITURE OF A FIVE-ROOM house cheap. Parties going South. Address B 71. Tribune office.

POR SALE-FURNITURE OF TWELVE-ROOMED house, with piano, pictures, isoe curtains, marble-top units etc.; will self for part cash and balance in diamonds; house can be rested. Location 83 Third-av. GREAT BARGAINS IN ELEGANT PARLOR AND Or chamber furniture: handsome parlor suit, 7 pieces, only \$50; chamber suits reduced from \$50 to \$60. We must reduce stock to make room for siterations. E. T. MARTIN, 156 State-st. 1. MARIIN. 104 State-H. BANKRUPTCY—A LARGI O stock of base-burners, ranges, and cook stoves at lea than cost to manufacture. A. M. SEARLES, 150 Lake-st

INSTRUCTION.

TO EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS—A YOU French lady, age 24, well educated, speaking writing the English and her own language fluent four years' experience in her present position as Freinstitutivice in an establishment near London. Englishes desirous of a similar appointment in a first-cladies' college in the United States. The high references given and required, and ample security a vided if necessary. Disengaged after Easter, 18 Apply in the first instance to M.B., care of Mr. F., gar, No. 8 Clement's Lang, Lombard st., "London, England."

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MERchant with \$3.000 to \$4.000 capital wishes to sareciate himself in some good paying business. Country
place preferred. Address A So. 1. Tribuna editor.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$5.000 CAPITAL IN
Been established many years, is doing a large trade, and
favorably known. Inquire of BOYD & WISNER, 38
Dearborn-46.

DERSONAL-R. B. -GIVE US TOUR ADDRESS, we will alvise with you.

DERSONAL-MR. THOMAS LEONG JONES, OR Thomas Jones, formerly of Aberdore and Linnelly, walks, is requested to apply at the post-office, Philaselphia, for a letter of importance. DERSONAL-THOMAS DEAN IS MOST RARNEST.

AGENTS WANTED. A GENTS WANTED-IN EVERY TOWN IN ILLI
A GENTS WANTED-IN EVERY TOWN IN ILLI
of Our Country. For terms and circulars address A.
HOLMES, 126 Dearborn-St., Chicago.

MEDICAL.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT ENIFE OR CAUSGIG, tape-worm expelled in three bours, by DR
LITTLE. (Only) Office, 108 South Clark-st.

bloom lines at BOOKS.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—20 CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA: ALS

Ukketa sold to Cairo \$7.50 at J. H. SPERBECS

CO.'8, 23 West Randolph-st.

Miscoliameous.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AGENT IN CHICAGO to superintend the introduction and sale through out the Morthwesters States of an improved quality and form of goods for domestic use, which will althoroughly advertised for one year. To an approve justy, having sufficient means to pay for goods on domestic use, a superior of the superior of the

WANTED-AN OPPICE BOY IN WHOLESALA grocery house. Address, in own handwriting.

WANTED-COAL SOLICITORS, APPLY TO D.

WANTED-YOUNG MAN WITH LITTLE MONEY
as treasurer entertainment going to California.
Call to-day. MANAGER. 200 State-st... Room 60, top

MOOR.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN FOR EACH DIVIVISION OF the city, who can furnish light waron and horse. Apply at 128 South Water-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO TAKE orders on commission for a staple stricle. Call at 128 South Water-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL A HOUSEHOLD necessity. Quick sales and large profits. Apply at Room 32 No. 60 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-MEN TO SELI, "LLOYPS" COMBI-nation penholder and four new articles. American Novelty Company, 113 Kast Madison-st., Roots 19

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-A GOOD SERVANT GIRL TO DO GEN
eral bonsework in a small family. Apply at 72

WANTED - A GIRL TO DO GENERI HOUSE

WANTED-AT NO. 300 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., A good honest giri that understands froning, uning room and chamber work. German or Swede preferred.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL Congression in small private family at 854 West

WANTED-FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, GOOD cook, washer and Ironer. Apply with references at 44 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED-A GOOD STEADY GIRL FOR KITCHEN
Work at No. 642 West Adams-st. No Irish need

WANTED-A COMPETENT COLORED GIRL FOI cook, or second work, where there is other colored help. Call at once at 16 Eldridge-court, basement.

WANTED-A GIRL OF ABOUT 14 TO CARE FOR a laby. Apply, with reference, at 44 Ada-81.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED IRONERS TO WORK in private steam iausity attached to shirt mann-factory in Indianapolis. Only competent workwomen need apply. References required. Steady and perma-nent employment gives, and best of wages. Address EDDY & WEST, Indianapolis, Ind.

Miscelianeous.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOMAN for confidential business position; knowledge of business not absolutely necessary. A plain, trusty single issig desired. Give age and antecelents. Address I 55, Tribune office.

WANTED-A LADY ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR CALUMET-AV.
Large alrove voom and elegant sufte on first floor; superior board. Stone front, location unsurpassed.

21 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE— 21 Excellent rooms, with board, \$5 to \$7 per week; restau ant commutation tickets 21 meals for \$4.

285 MICHIGAN-AV. ONE OR TWO PLEASANT furnished rooms to rent, with board, at mod-

crate rates. Reference required.

2.5.2 STATE-ST, BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND

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5.5.5 STATE-ST, BETWEEN VAN

436 WARASH AV. - A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH

548 WABASH-AV.—GOOD ROOMS AND BOARD at living rates. Call and see for yourself.

1151 WABASH-AV.—SECOND-STORY PRONT room or suite, nicely furnished, with board: pleasant home, choice surroundings, and satisfactory

pleasant home, choice surrounding, rates.

H ALL ROOM FOR SINGLE GENTLEMAN; DEstrable location; South Side; convenient to steam
cars; first-class table; \$6 per week. M S3, Tribune.

Weal Side.

West Side.

FOR A YOUNG MECHANIC AND WIFE IN A private family: near Union Park: stone fronti every convenience; elegant home; no other boarders; terms \$10 to \$12. J. M. BOOKS, care carrier 25.

Protes.

NEVADA HOTEL. 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Board and room, \$1.50 per day, \$6 to 85 per week; room, without board, 50 cents, 75 cents, and \$1 per day, \$2.50 to \$5 per week.

OT. CLAIR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST. OPPOSITE Palmer House—Good rooms from \$2 to \$3 s week, suitable for two, with or without board.

L'ACHANGE-80 ACRES, IMPROVED PARM IN Southern Illinois, for stock of tin and hardware in all tribune office. Address I 32, tribune office.

PRETANA, 123 Dearboru-st.

I feet on Park av., for good farm. J. M. PESTANA.
123 Dearborn-d.

STOCK OF MERCHANDISE WANTED IN EXChange for 100 acres improved farm, one mile from
Pontiac. 875 per acre. Time given on the difference,
if any on the trade. Address B. GNAESER, McDowell,
Livingston County, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—500 ACRE PARM. THE BEST
improved in lilinois, near Galva. in Stark Consty.
This farm will bear tapection. Want first-class city
property. Price. 200,000.

440 acres of the farming land. Every acre can be
plowed; the very best of soil. Near depot in Iroqueis
County, Ill. Want house and but or good store is
country town, with goods. Here is a bargain for some.
Sixty miles from Chicago.
TO EXCHANGE—TWO GOOD FARMS. 660 ACRES

TO EXCHANGE—TWO GOOD PARMS, see ACRES ach in O'Brien County, i.a. (both clear,) and fase land, no better in State, price \$18.00; with city or good solurban property; will assume \$4.00. Call at once as the sweet is now here. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison 44.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE IOWA AND DAROTA lands for Texas lands, city property, with small is-

NEW AND LATEST SINGERS FOR \$33; ALSO other machines, needles, and attachmenta; 2 floors full; agents wanted. DAVID C. COOK 46 Madison-st.

full; agents wanted. DAVID C. COOK 46 Madison-st.

CINGER SEWING-MACHINES—GENERAL OFFICE

111 State-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments. A liberal discount to those who wish to purchase for each. Owing to the fact that unincross parties advertise for sale spursous are old machines, relapsined, in form the public that we will said gentine
offered class charge machines for less money than those
offered class charge machines are liable to prosecution for infringement of our patents. THE SINGER
MANUFACTURING CO

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 223 SOUTH S. Habsted-st. — Machines cheap for cash, rented and st.

changed.

STRICTLY NEW AND VERY LATEST IMPROVED Spatern Singer machines, with attachments cost see, for each other makes very cheep. GEO. P. GOHE & CO., 68 Walnab. 47.

A DDEESSES OF 500,000 CLASSIFIED LIVE CON-namers. Printed matter mailed or inta furnished parties desiring. N. W. B. of C., 150 Madison-st., [Room 7.

A sumers. Frinted maker maines of into turn-sheed particated lifting. N. W. & of C. 150 Madiston-s., Room. 7.

CASH WILL BE PAID FOR A STOCK OF DET goods, boots and shoes, or ready made clothing. Address D 26, Tribune edica.

DR. LITTLE MOVED TO 169 SOUTH CLARE-ST., where the may be consulted as all hours.

THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE PICTURE SENT FREE!
An ingenious gent: Fifty objects to find! Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Suffaio, N. T.

55 WE HAVE MARKED DOWN SO SETS OF Jurys to \$6 per set, former price 48 to \$12. R. T. NARTIN, 154 State-st.

\$15 WILL BUT AN ELEGANT SET OF SEAL or mint furs reduced from \$25. R. T. MAR.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE SITUATION WANTED—ANY HONORABLE EMInyment by a competent, practical booksceper,
Small salary expected, City references. K7, 1 ribune.
CITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR BOOKkeeper by a competent man; best city references.
Address I 44, Tribune office. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—A JOB PRINTER WHO HAS WORK-ed at least two years at the business to work un-der instructions; wages low. Apply immedialely to J. P. LAWRENCE, 339 West Randolph-st. Trades.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT ENCincer; seven years' reference from last employer.

Address T. OWENS, 3936 Wentworth-av. Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

WANTED-A COACHMAN; MUST HE GERMAN,
be temperate and understand his business. Gall
from 5 to 10 forencoa. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dear-

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COACHMAN OF
Diong experience with horses and carriages; willing,
reliable, understands steam-furnace, and waiting on table. Address D 25, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-BT A HELIABLE MAN (Swede), 30 years old, as watchman or porter. Best of references. Address for 5 days C 34, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN AND his vite; is a goodcook or laundress, or will help with sewing. C 64, Tribune office. STUATION WANTED - BY A SRORTHAND writer. KNIGHT OF THE QUILL, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN Single experience in the wine trade wishes an ment as traveler to a wholesale firm. I so, Tri SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE.

Domestices
SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO NORWEGIAN girls, one as cook and the other as second girl. Can give good references. Call at 322 North Union-st.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO do plain cooking. A first-class washer and frouer. Call for two days at No. 23 Archor-av., third floor. STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG, RRS!

able girl to do general or bousework in a
olain family, or to assist in general housework.

for two days, at 781 Wabash 4v. for two days, at 781 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL IN
a private family to do homework or account work.
Recommendations, if required. 40 North Sangamon.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO
general housework. Call at No. 4 Hubbard-court.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO
do general housework in a small family. Call at
522/5 West Maddood-at., up-stairs. STOM THON WAN FED-BY A GIRL THOROUGHL.

Struction wan Fed-By A GIRL THOROUGHL.

Competent as cook and hundress; hest of reference; city or country. Call two days at 600 Indhama-up.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL

to do general house, or second work. Call or ad dees 1625 South Abiland-av. SITUATIONWANTED—BY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; can wash and from; will do plain cooking. Call at 182 West Fullon-St., up-stairs, for 2 days. SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN UIRI to do general housework in a respectable private ly 374, in rear. 19 375, in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FOUNG GIRL TO INC. general housework presents work. Cell at 216 Bias Island-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL PROM THE Country for general housework or as house-keeper for wishower or bachetor. Flease call, Thursday and Friday, at sis west Congresses. Good home preferred. SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron or do general isosawork in small private family. Call at 1491 Eightcenth-st., in rear. rear.
SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSESWORK in a small family. Address M. B., 350 Oak-

O work in a small resony.

Sept. A GOOD NORWEGIAN COLUMN TO SERVE WAS A GOOD NORWEGIAN COLUMN TO SERVE WAS A GOOD NORWEGIAN CHIldren. Apply at 115 East Randolph St., Roote S. WANTED-A NEAT, SMART GIRL FOR GKN-eral housework, Permanent place if suited. 412 Calumet-av., near Thirtieth-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IFOD. 388 WORL Washington-at.

Nursec.

Nursec.

Nursec.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL North Union-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGRE OF German woman in a private family or would take washing home. Call at 167 North Habited-8.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKERPER BY A DISTRIBUTION WANTED—AS HOUSEKERPER BY A Apply at 1011 West Lake-a, for one week.

CITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKERPER BY A lady from Malue: competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's house, or would do chamber work and sewing. Address 160, Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRON-WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND WANTED-GIRL FOR SECOND WORK AND CARE
of children; one that can live at home preferred. WANTED—GIRD. FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family. Inquire at No. 480 Irving-place, between Folk and Taylor-sis. Ogden-av. cars.
WANTED—A GOOD COOK. AND SECOND GIRL:
German preferred: references required. Call at 7 Washington-place, North Side. SITUATION WANTED-AS HOUSEKEEPER OF Laundry work in hotel or boardiag house; country preferred. Address DANSTON, 260 West Chicago av CITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY WELL to bounckeeping. Satisfaction guaranteed. References first-class. Housekeepers Bureau, No. 133 Kast Madison-et., Hoon S. 7 Washington-place, North Side.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR GENeral housework in family of three at 184 Park-av.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK: A WOMAN THAT
understands resistant cooking. Clinton and
Carroll-sts.. in the depot,

WANTED-A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT SERVant to do the whole work of a small family: references; German preferred. 1:4 Michigan-av., Flat 15. SITUATION WANTED-AS BOUSEKEEPER BY A

Employment Agencies.

CITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinovino or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office. 89 Alliwankes av. Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED BY A LADY 50 YEARS OF age where she can help to make nome comfortable; has had considerable experience with the sick. Would take charge of young children, and is good thorough housekeeper. L 11. Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

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New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randoli Haverly's Theatre. hph street, between Clark and LaSaile. venue Company. "Pique."

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SOCIETY MEETINGS. THOMAS J. TURNER LODGE. NO. 400. A. F. & A. L. at 72 East Monroe-st. (American Express Building), Thursday evening, Jan. 18. at 7:30 p. m., will confer the degree of M. M. Visiting brethren are cornilarly invited to mees with us. All members of this odge are hereby sottled to steend. By order of W.M. STANTON, Secretary.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Ex

thange yesterday closed at 93%.

PALMER's chances did not brighten any resterday. On one of the ballots a pretended independent,—Sexyon, of North Chicago,— deserted him and went over to Judge Davis; and Senator KEHOE, of Bridgeport, another bogus "Independent," on some of the ballots neglected PALMER and voted for JOHN C. HAINES, while the latter voted for PARISE,—an Independent Senator from down in Egypt. He probably intends to make his votes. ANDERSON and DAVIS still hold their seven votes apiece, and will continue to hold them until the fuglemen can agree on an

political and personal composition of legis-lative bodies that obtain in different States. In Florida, for instance, they do these things in chivalric fashion. When it becomes necessary to make a change of a vote, they simply detail one or more persons to waylay and murder the member whose vote ired to be changed, taking care to s arrange the matter that the courts shall not punish the assassin. In this way the election of Senator is simplified and expedited without the employment of the more vulgar and mercenary methods that are relied on in Illinois and other Northern States, where these sacred matters are too often arrange upon the base basis of bargain and sale.

Among the important reforms promised by Sheriff Kenn, one at least has not been lished,-that of abolishing the pracaccomplished,—that or accomplished,—that or the jury-panels for the various Courts with bummers and hangers. on. Judge Gary was yesterday con-fronted with such a panel, and, rather than submit to the imposition, he devoted a good deal of his valuable time to weeding out the dead-beats who had contrived to smuggle in their names. The notice of the public is drawn to this occurrence by a correspondent whose letter is published this morning, and the notice of Sheriff Kern is hereby drawn to the necessity of making such an example of the offending Bailiff as shall deter others in future from like offenses against justice and decency.

The proposition of the Director of the Mint at Brussels, Belgium, to coin silver for the United States Government, is one that should receive earnest consideration by our Government. The mints of Europe being closed against silver, it is suggested, that the inst silver, it is suggested that the proposed arrangement would give stability to the silver market and enable the United States to coin a sufficient quantity of trade dollars to control the East India and China exchanges, and in this way the silver mining interests the country so far as the coinage of silver is concerned. With silver once more in general use as a legal tender, and medium of circulation, Chicago alone could distribute the entire mint-product of the United States for a long time to come. There is a silver famine now, and it may be found that the proposition of the Belgium Director comes just in time to afford relief.

ry. Lard closed 271@30c per 100 lbs lower, at \$10.55@10.60 cash and \$10.75 bid for February. Mests were moderately active, and ic lower, at 6ic for shoulders, boxed; Con 8ic for short-clears. High-

was firm and quiet. Wheat was active, excited, and 11@11c lower, closing at \$1.28 lower, closing weak at \$6.00@6.75 for common to extra. Cattle were in active demand and firm, with sales at \$3,00@6,00. Sheep were firm, selling at \$3.50@5.75. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$106.62\frac{1}{2} in reenbacks at the close,

By a strict party vote the Democratic House has decided to arrogate to itself a power never before assumed or exercised by Congress—that of demanding from a State Government the production of original State uments. It was voted that the Lou ana Returning Board shall be compel surrender to the House the returns of the election in that State, and that, failing to comply with the demand, the members of the Board shall be deemed guilty of contempt and imprisoned accordingly.

The curious spectacle was presented of a solid front of Democrats talking and voting to violate and ignore one of the most sacred rights of a State, the right to be the custodian of its own archive and papers; while the Republicans were ranged on the other side, in defense of the rights of the States. It is to be expected that the members of the Returning Board will resist to the utmost this attempt to ge possession of the returns and records for the safe-keeping of which they are responsible, and that the courts will be appealed to for protection against this unscrupulous and high-handed exercise of partisan power by the Democratic House.

Mr. Herrington, of Kane; raised quite a breeze in the House yesterday by rising and explaining that it had come to his knowledge that corrupt negotiations had been disc ered between one of the unpurchasabl Democratic members and a Chicago lobbyist. He offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to investi gate the matter. The rules were promptly suspended, the Republicans voting unan mously for the appointment of the Commit tee. In private conversation Mr. Herring-TON states that the member whose political integrity has been subjected to temptation was Sheridan, of the Lemont stone quarries. The tempter, he says, was ex-Recorder STEWART, of Chicago. In what shape the temptation came is not stated, and can only be guessed at, and who he wanted SHEB-IDAN to vote for is not stated, but it is reasonable to suppose that it was either PALMER, DAVIS, WASHBURNE, PARISH, OF HAINES. Did he offer him an office,—say a Gaugership, or a place in the Recorder's office, or Custom-House, or Post-Office ? Or was the guid pro que to assume the form of subsidiary coin or legal-tender paper? Or was it "lashings of usquebaugh," or a roaring wake when he died? The parties both belong to the governing class in Cook County ; one is unde stood to be of Celtic birth and breeding and the other a native of Hibernia. Whateve may be the facts of the case, it is pretty evident that the party of the first part made the blunder or bidding too low, and TALLEYBAND we believe it was who said that a blunder was worse than a crime.

The gratifying intelligence comes from Washington that an agreement been has reached by the Committee appointed by the House and Senate to devise some method for counting the Electoral vote that should be acceptable to both political parties. It is state positiveness in both the special and Associated Press dispatches that such an adjustment has been accomplished, and that the plan will be reported to Congress to-day in bers of the two Committees excepting Senator Morron. The plan of adjust ment, which if adopted will at once insura restoration of confidence and a general re vival of business, contemplates the refer ence of all disputed questions to a body of Arbitrators made up of five Justices of the United States Supreme Court, of whom Justices CLIFFORD, STRONG, BRADLEY, and FIELD, two Republicans and two Democrats, shall choose the fifth; five members to appointed by the Senate, three Republican and two Democrats; and five by the House three Democrats and two Republicans. The decisions of this Board of Arbitration are to be final to the extent that they can only be reversed by the concurrent action of both Houses. Great confidence is felt in Washington that the report of the Joint Committee will be adopted, as it is not believed that the Democratic extremists, who object to any plan that does not insure the election of TILDEN, will be able to muster votes enough to defeat the report. Pending the presentation of the report and the pu lication of its details no absolute certainty exists that the beginning of the end of the Presidential disturbance is close at hand, bu there is reason to believe that it is so, and that the country will soon receive the joyfu assurance that peace and good order are secured beyond question.

There were six ballots for Senator yes-terday in joint session of the two Houses. ber of either House or party was absent. Looan began with 98 votes, but on the fourth ballot Representative Easton came to his assistance, and voted for him three times successively. This gave Looan the complete strength of all the members elected on Republican tickets. On the same ballot Senator BUEHLER (Ind.) voted for LOGAN, and continued voting for him until the adjournment. Logan, therefore had 100 votes on the three last bal-lots, but he still required three more, and there were no outward indication that he could get them. When RIDDLE, Easton, and Buenler supported him on the fourth, fifth, and sixth ballots, it was with the expectation and belief that he could ob-tain three other votes from other sources; but, while "he could call spirits from the vasty deep," they did not come. Messrs.
RIDDLE and Easton have suffered a large amount of blackguard abuse, and have been the subjects of lies and misrepresentations in-numerable, because they declined tying their hands in the caucus, and held aloof for the first few ballots: but there has never been a minute when either of them intended to vote for any person who would act with the for any person who would act with the Democrate, or do anything which would tend to elect a Democrat; nor, so far as we know, did either of them intend to refuse their votes for Looan if such would elect him. At the same time, neither of them ever declared before their own elections or since that he was their first choice

wines were firm, at \$1.07 per gallon. Flour If they had, it would probably have defeate was firm and quiet. Wheat was active, exevery Republican candidate,—at least in all the districts where the Republican majority cash and \$1.29 seller February. Corn was is not very large. The question now becomes a serious one,—where Loom is to get the other three votes. There are no more steady, at 72c. Barley was less active but firmer, at 60]@61c cash, 61c for February, and 61½ for March. Hogs were inactive and large and those of the Independents who will vote and those of the Independents who will vote for no Republican are concerning. for no Republican are caucusing, conferring, and scheming night and day to unite on some anti-Republican who can receive votes enough to elect him. They would come to gether for Judge Davis quick as a flash if they felt quite sure that he would take his seat among the Democrats in the Senate and would oppose HAYES' Administration if he shall be inaugurated President. But if DAVIS gives them assurances that he will act with or become a Democrat, can they get 103 nembers to vote for him? How can such members, representing Republican districts, as Haines, Plums, or Glassford, vote for any candidate who will act with the Democrats? The case is still in darkness.

> A QUESTION OF CONSISTENCY. A correspondent, whose letter is in anoth column, calls attention to the fact that resolution voted for by the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives a few days ago, and which was criticised by THE TRIBUNE, was copied from the Republican platform of 1860. The resolution was a follows:

> Resolved. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the State, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no

The answer to his criticism is a very plain one. The resolution of 1860 was intended and was well known to refer to John Brown's invasion of Virginia, and very properly d nounced that invasion as "lawless," and necessity a very grave crime. But the same resolution is offered in 1877 not in reference to any expedition of that character, but in reference to the occupation of any part of any State or Territory by the troops of the United States acting under the orders of the President, and charged with the enforcement of the laws. The Republican Convention of 1860 denounced John Brown's and all other "lawless" invasions of States. It did not denounce, nor was it ever understood as denouncing, as "lawless" the use of th national troops to enforce the laws, suppress surrection or rebellion, or to repel "law less" invasion. The Democratic House, however, voted for this resolution with the understanding that it denounced the employment of national troops in a State to suppress disorder and enforce the laws, as "lawless," and therefore a "grave crime." The difference between the "invasion" of a State by an armed mob and the occupation of a State by a portion of the United States police to preserve the peace is the difference between lawful and "lawless," and the attempt to apply the Republican denunciation of the one to the other is exceedingly shallow and weak.

Nor is there any inconsistency between the Republican resolutions of 1860, insisting up-on the inviolate character of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its judg-ment, and the position of the Republican party to-day. Rebellion, wholesale massacre, and insurrectionary turmoils are certainly not "domestic institutions" to which any State can claim any right. In 1860 the only domestic institution which it was alleged was menaced, and concerning which any disclaimer was require ed or intended, was the institution of slav ery. In the meantime slavery has been abolished by the change of the Constitution, and the "domestic institution" which form ed the exclusive subject of political consider ation in 1860 does not now exist, and there fore the resolution of 1860 has lost its significance. We know of no "domestic institution" in any State which is now threaten ed or menaced by the Republicans, unless may be of murdering one part of the popula-tion because of their color and their politics the overturning of State laws and State Governments by armed and lawless organiza tions : and the substitution of force for tha of law. Against these, so far as they exist, -and they are in spirit the same as Jou Brown's foray,—the Republican party is opposed, and denounces as grave crimes, which it is the duty of the National Government to suppress.

A NEW NOTION OF "CALHOUNISM." The combined recklessness and ignorance of the Chicago Times betray it into many absurd statements, but of all the ridiculous hings it has uttered about counting the Presidential vote the following is the most

extravagant:

It was hardly a year ago, nay, it was only a few months ago, that a typical party organ in this city (THE TRIBUNE) would have it that the real line of party division in this country was between the old CALHOUN theory of "State-Sovereignity" and the more popular and persistent doctrine of nationali-ty. If one had predicted, half a year ago, that ty. If one had predicted, half a year ago, that within six months that organ, and all the other organs of the party claimed to be par excellence the party upholding the doctrine of nationality, and opposing the pestilent Calhoun theory, would be advocating with the greatest vebemence and in the most violent temper (even to the threatening of bayonets and civil war in its support) a partisan programme based upon the Calhoury by cothesis. bayonets and civil war in its support) a partisan programme based upon the Calhoun hypothesis,—a programme which could find no more consistent living champion than JEFF DAVIS,—the prediction would have excited a smile of derision. But without the prediction the reality has arrived. Partisan prejudices and passions stronger than any force of reason have suddenly transformed the soforce of reason have suddenly transformed the so-called Republican party from a body possessing an undying hostility to the Calhoux hypothesis into a body actually proposing to apply and establish that postilent hypothesis in the practice of Govern-ment.

All this has been called out by the fact that

THE TRIBUNE insists that Congress can only assert its jurisdiction over the returns by the concurrent action of both Houses in the same manner as it performs other legislative duties. It is either a stupid misapprehension or malicious perversion of the Calmous doctrine upon which the Times statement is based. We understand the Calmous doctrine to mean that the National Government exists only by the sovereign consent of the State Governments, and each sovereign State for itself may dissolve its relations with the National Government at its own pleasure. The Nationalists hold that the National Government derives its being and permanency from the people, and that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land. The Nationalists have held on the one side that no State Government can override or disavow this supreme law, but they have never held that the State can be deprived of the rights and privileges guaranof them ever declared before their own elec-tions or since that he was their first choice for Senator, or their bean-ideal of a states-man. None of the seven Republican District Conventions of Cook County instructed their Representatives for whom to vote for Senator.

Electors so appointed shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot; that they shall make a list of their votes, certify and transmit it to the President of the enate; that the President of the shall open the certificates, and that the votes shall then be counted. Unless Congress may at all times override and disregard any constitutional provision, it can not deprive the State Governments of the owers herein conferred upon them by the stitution is silent only as to the manner in which the votes shall be counted, the jurisdiction of Congress extends only to the framing of a law or rule carrying out the mandate of the Constitution. It is certainly not "Cal-hounism" to insist that one House of Con-

gress cannot make such law.

Indeed, despite the usual amount of vituperation, this much is conceded by the Chicago Times; for THE TRIBUNE having prenaly stated that "whatever the power over this subject of counting the votes that exists in the two Houses exists in Congress, and not in any one House of Congress," the

and not in any one House of Congress, the Times admits, saying:

This is the statement of an obvious fact. The power which resides in the two Houses is power to ascertain and determine that a so-called vote is a genuine vote, that it was given by a duly-qualified and duly-appointed Elector, and is for a duly-qualified person,—in a word, that it is a vote entitled to be counted. This is the power which resides in Congress, and not in any one House of Congress.

Having admitted this much, the Times brings out the sophistry it calls an "affirmation."

orings out the sophistry it calls an "affirms tive proposition," and says that both Houses must assent to the count of the vote of each State. But this is going back of the Constitution again, which says that the votes of the Electors appointed in the manner prescribed and re-turned according to the requirements shall be counted. How does it require the assent of Congress to do or enable what the Con-stitution commands? If objection be made only be on the ground that it is not a vote, but merely a pretended and fraudulent vote. It is, then, for Congress to decide whether such objection is well-founded, and one House alone cannot determine it. The Constitution explicitly commands that the votes returned in the manner and form prescribe suall be counted, and one House cannot lawfully defy the Constitution and prohibit the count. If the vote presented to be counted is not a genuine vote, Congress may so de-cide, but one House of Congress cannot. The question is not, "Shall the vote be counted?" because the Constitution says it shall be. The question of counting or not counting can only arise upon the objection that the vote is bogus, and it is then for Congress-not one House alone—to determine this objection. Had the Constitution intended that either House should be competent to challenge or reject any vote, it would undoubtedly have aid so; failing to say so, the vote of the Electors of any State appointed as the Leg-islature of that State has prescribed, certified, and transmitted to the President of the Senate, and opened by him, must be counted, unless Congress decide that it be rejected because the constitutional provisons have not been complied with.

It is a most preposterous proposition that the State of Illinois may be cheated out of its constitutional right of appointing Electors, whose votes the Constitution says shall be counted, by the simple objection of a parti-san majority in one House of Congress. If a constitutional mandate have no more force than this, then we may as well abandon the Constitution altogether; one House of Congress, in that event, is competent to nullify at its own pleasure any and every provision of the organic law of the nation. But it is equally preposterous to denounce as "Cal-hounism" the essential national purpose of dhering to the organic law of the nation, of refusing to admit that one branch of Congress may override it any more than a State, and of holding that the people may not be tution confers upon them by an assumption by one branch of Congress of the power to render the Constitution null and inoperative.

THE END OF BROTHER MODDY'S CAM PAIGN.

Brother Moody has finished his campaign in the Western harvest-field, and will speedily be on his way to the self-righteons but very wicked City of Boston, tainted with every ology and ism known to sectarianism, morals, or science. His work in Chicago has been wonderful. He has drawn thousands upon thousands of people, not only from the city and State, but from every part of the West. These vast crowds have been zealous and persistent in attendance Thousands have thronged about the doors of the Tabernacle waiting for admission, even when the thermometer was far below zero and the wind was blowing bitterly. The great Tabernacle has been unable to hold the multitude, and it has overflowed into Farwell Hall and other places. The great evangelist has to show for his campaign 2,500 persons converted and allied with various churches; between 6,000 and 8,000. left seriously impressed; hundreds of inebriates changed into sober men; the churches warmed up, aroused from their lethargy, inspired with more zeal; and church-members beginning to live up to their professions. Under such cheering auspices as these, we certainly have a right to expect more of the backbone of Christianity, namely, honesty in the dealings of man with man, for a revival of which THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has so long contended,—an honesty which implies more than benevolence, charity, humanity, and morality, which embraces actual, plain, old-fashioned integrity and uprightness, such as honesty between buyer and seller, honesty between employer and employe, honesty in manufacturing goods, honesty in offering them for sale, honesty in weights or measures of goods, groceries, and merchandise, honesty in personal intercourse,—all to go hand in hand with truth, which in fact

is another name for honesty. On reviewing the campaign of the great evangelist, there is one secret of his unprece-dented success which has not been sufficiently recognized. While Brother Moony has preached and exhorted within the bailiwick of modern orthodoxy, he has still been non-sectarian. There are a dozen branches of orthodoxy here in Chicago with sharplydefined divisions of creeds, and separated by partitions, however thin yet impenstrable. There has been but little real Christian fel-There has been but little real Christian fel-lowship between these, as shown in little exchange of pulpit or pew. There has been about the same degree of jealousy and rivalry between these denominations as ex-ists between doctors, lawyers, editors, or merchants engaged in the same line of business. Brother Moopr may have a preference for "the shop over the way.

He has not distracted his hearers with a discussion of the relative position of the Holy
Ghost in the procession. He has not thrown
out hints that there are infants, a span long,
in the had place. He has not kindled up a
fagot fire about any "heretic." He has had
no row with the Mathodist brethren on
points of discipline, nor has he let daylight
through any of the thirty-nine articles or
the Westminster Confession. He has not
assaulted LUTHES for his liberal views on the
Sunday question; nor has he hurled fiery
and wrathful thunderbolts at the heads of
the heterodox Christians known among the
world's people as Universalists and Unitarians,
nor has he manied the Pope for the Vatican
decrees, nor the Mother Church for being decrees, nor the Mother Church for being "Anti-Christ." A still broader distinction between Brother Moopy and the sectarians ies in his exhortations to young people When he has urged them to turn over a new eaf, he has not insisted that they shall sur render all their juvenile amusements, and be-come ascetics, grave and smileless. He has not pointed out a thorny, flinty road to Heaven, over which they must travel with bleeding feet and aching hearts and heads. He has not forbidden them to go to the opera, the lecture, the concert, or even the theatre.
He has not condemned the soirce, the "assembly," the club, the social hop, or the
"German," remembering that David and all
the old saints used to dance. He has not

placed his ban upon a social game of cards, chess, checkers, billiards, or base-ball. He has not even told the young convert that he avenue, West Washington street, or North Dearborn street, and get to his business or back home in less time than the godless" traveling on the same road. He has left amusements to the individual quickened conscience. The theory upon which he has proceeded in regard to amusements is that the sin lies in the vicious or worldly condition of mind, not in the mere amusement itself. There is no sin in the concord of sweet sounds or in bars of music set to a dance the feet in time with that music, hence a Christian keeping step to music may still be a Christian if he feels he is doing no wrong. This seems to be Mr. Moonr's views so far as can be gathered from his sermons. So, while he has kept himself within the broad and essential doctrines of orthodoxy, faithfully, earnestly, persistently, and sledge-hammeringly preaching them, he has avoided ten thousand prejudices, spiked the guns of the enemy who were preparing to bombard him with sneers, scoffs, quibbles, and technicalities, and removed a multitude of stumbling-blocks from the paths of haltto giving up, as they are generally required to do, all social pleasures and amusements. And then he called to his assistance all the sects of orthodoxy, and set them to work under those parts of creeds which are common ground between them. Look at his reward. Never did one man reap such a harvest since the Reformation. Eight thousand sheaves has he gathered into his Master's barns. There is a lesson for the churches in all this. If it were only possible for all who agr

form, in Moonr's way, there is no reason in moral philosophy or logic why they should not have Moonr's success. OUR FINANCIAL BALANCE.

with Brother Moody as far as he went,

let the other things alone as non-essentials

they might have a continual harvest of con-

verts, and we might look with confidence for

the general revival of honesty. If they

would all pull together on Moony's pla

Under the deep cloud of depression under which the business of the country has so long suffered, there is a comforting assurance that a great change has been in operation leading to a more healthy condition of trade not declined in our productions. Though we have bought less and at less cost, we have produced more, and have sold our increased surplus. Excluding specie, we have during eleven months of 1876, imported only \$395,301,484 worth of merchandise, against \$471,888,161 imported in the same mo of 1875. While we have bought merchandi valued at \$76,536,677 less than the me dise bought in the same months of last year we have sold—exported—merchandise valued at \$517,355,917 in 1876, agains \$452,963,564,—an excess in the elever months of \$64,392,352. In the mean time, our product of gold and si ver during the year was: Silver, \$41, 506,672; gold, \$44,328,501; total of metals, \$85,835,173,—being a large gain both gold and silver. There are now in New York over \$40,000,000 of gold and no export demand for it. We are paying our debts abroad with our surplus productions. The reduction in imports and the increase in exports aggregate about \$140,000,000, which leaves us with that much less to pay than 1875. The demand for gold being now con fined substantially to the payment of duties on imports, the price of gold has fallen, and fluctuates between 1057 and 106,—being lower than it has been since 1862. The greenback has advanced to 94½, and the old silver dollar to 95½. Gradually the currency is gravitating to a common value and, unless madness shall prevail a and, unless madness shall prevail at Washington, specie payments will es-tablish themselves under the laws of trade. Next to the consideration of economy in ex-Next to the consideration of economy in ex-penditures, public and private,—the latter being compulsory to a great extent,—this im-provement in our financial condition is main-ly the work of an increase of exports. Our

manufacturers have abandoned the policy of working under the delusion of protection. They have abandoned the policy of making goods exclusively for a home market at prices that reduced consumption. They have re-solved to utilize their great natural advantages, and have concluded to make goods for the world's markets and sell them at the world's prices. Instead of working mills on one-half or one-third time, and then shutting the doors to let the over-stocked domestic market recover, they have concluded to we full time, and sell their goods in competition with all other manufacturers. The New York Tribune thus refers to the prosperity of those lines of manufacturers who make and sell their goods without reference to pro

tection:

It is a noticeable fact that the industries having a good export trade are now the busiest. Amon manufacturers of agricultural implements, rifles and hardware there is a degree of activity is and hardware there is a degree or activity in marked contrast with the dillness which prevails among blast-furnaces. The cotion exportation is extending to all parts of the world, including In-dia,—an old market of American cotton,—and South American countries, and it is growing rapid-ly. From New York there were exported in 1876

The ma The manufacturers of the United States have been, by the protective tariff, put back in their business many years. In the vain hope of controlling the domestic market at prices fixed by themselves, they have surrendered all other markets to their less favored rivals. With all the raw material produced at their own doors; with fuel in abundance, and of a good quality; with more and better iron than exists elsewhere; with cotton, and hides, and copper; with transportation and cheap food, they ought in many lines of manufacture be able to defy any competition in any market, and the most certain and permanent prosperity of the country can best be established by building up the export of American manufactures which was arrested in 1861 by the War and by the protective tariff. When the export of American manufactures shall rival in value the exports of the products of the soil, the forest, and the mines, then indeed will the golden era of American prosperity be established. To the promotion of that end our legislation should be framed. Every obstacle in the way of the exportation of manufactures should be immediately removed. in any market, and the most certain and per-

TILDEN AND CRONIN. The New York Sun is the only Thiden newspaper we have noticed that has had the decency to appreciate and the independence to acknowledge the scandalous nature of the \$8,000 Oregon bribe. It speaks of it as "the most absorbing question before the country to-day"; it admits that the forwarding of this money has been traced to Col. W. T. Pritton, nephew of Mr. Thiden and Secretary of the National Democratic Committee; and it calls upon said Pritton to explain "whose was the money and for what pur-The New York Sun is the only THIDEN whose was the money and for what purpose it was sent to Oregon," as something that everybody demands to know. While some of the Democratic organs are ignoring this matter, and others justifying it, here is a note of warning that TILDEN has carried the corruption campaign a little too far

his own good. The significance of the Sun's demand that Mr. Pelton explain "whose was the money," Mr. Printon explain "whose was the money," as well as the purpose for which it was sent to Oregon, is to be found in the alleged impecuniosity of this Mr. Printon, who is said to be a bankrupt, and to have already availed himself bountifully of There's resources on account of his relationship. The Sun knews that PELTON didn't have the money to advance himself, that PELTON's individual word or note wouldn't probably raise \$8,000, and that it must have been furnished him or pledged for him by somebody else. Now, knowledges that he sent the check, but will not reveal any more. If he insists upon maintaining silence, the inference is inevitable that he got it from his uncle,—not "uncle" in the hypothetical and slang meaning of the word, but of his mother's brother, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, who wanted to bribe his way into the Chief Magistracy of the nation. Now, suppose Gov. Haves had sent \$8,000

nto the State of New Jersey, and had suc-

ceeded in bribing the unlawful substitution

of a Republican Elector for the Democratic

Elector who had been chosen by the people and who was ineligible; and suppose Gov. Harrs based his claim to the Presidency upon this single fraudulent vote, -wouldn't the Democracy make Rome howl? we hear from Watterson and the Chicago Bulldozer? Wouldn't Sam Cox and Sam RANDALL breathe fire and brimstone from their nostrils? Would't HEWITT issue pronunciamentos as campaign manager, calling upon the people to rise up against so infamous a spoliation of their Electoral rights? Wouldn't Harrs be denounced on all sides as a thief and scounharp on the disgrace threatening the nation by the effort to seat such a man in the Presidential Chair? But is Mr. TILDEN any worthier, having done precisely this thing, than Mr. Haves would have been if he had done it? It would seem so, since the Sur alone of all the Thidex newspapers insists upon probing the iniquity to the bottom and exposing the whole scheme of bribery.

There is no virtue in a present Democratic

disavowal of pressing Chonin's vote. This pretense is very much like that of a burglar anght in the act who says he will not steal the property he has in his pocket after he is ds of the officers of the law. It is a fact that it was the intention to press the Chonin vote, and that it was only the exposure that prevented the effort. It is a fact that bribery was resorted to, and that the agency has been traced to Mr. TILDEN'S very door. It is a fact that, failing in this nfamous scheme, there is still a desperate faction of TILDEN'S retainers who are ready to resort to equally infamous measures to enable the Democratic House to elect their patron President. It is a serious mistake to suppose that the villainy already exposed has left no impression upon the public mind as to the designs of the Thank men.

The Springfield Journal asserts that if the caucus had nominated Judge LAWRENCE, J. RUSSELL JONES, or E. B. WASHBURNE for Sens-RUSSELL JONES, OF E. B. WASHBURNE for Sena-tor, it would have supported either of them without hesitatica! American writers are ac-cused of a tendency to hyperbole and exagger-ation of assertion. The Journal's statement is quite probable as to the first named, barely pos-sible as to the second, but human eradulity is tried beyond its power to believe the "no-hesitried beyond its power to believe the "he-nesi-tation" support of the third. When a carine afflicted with hydrophobia lops agua, it may be believed. WASHBURNE for some reason has long been the bete noir of that concern.

The fewer lying, scurrilous, and contemptible insinuations the Whiskey-Thieses' Organ flings at Republicau members, the better it will be for Logan's prospects of election. He has taken the wrong method of making votes for himself.

The suggestive sub-title of Berthold Anerbach's story in the February number of Lippincott's Magazine is, "The Gawk from America."

It is said that a well-known newspaper man of New York is soon to marry Miss Jeannette Ben-nett, and become conductor of the New York

Herald.

The Government of Turkey is called the Sublime Porte from the fact that justice was formerly dispensed at the gate of the Sublime Porte.

Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" has reached a circulation of 52,000 copies; his "Through the Looking-Glass," 40,000; and "The Hunting of the Snork," 16,000 copies. The author is a learned theological professor in one of the universities.

Measures have been taken in Boston to buy the famous Dighton rock and remove it to that city as a monument to the Norse discoverers of America. The movement owes its origin to Mr. Ole Bull, who suggested it at a complimentary benefit extended to him a month ago.

to him a month ago.

The number of actresses who, like the late Lucille Western, have died from pneumonia, or other effects of chills caused by exposure, is very large; yet not more than might have been expected

It was the New York Nation

sentence is even more remarkable at than the thought which it attempts. A keen London correspondent, we not too fond of the poet-laureate, as attributing the failure of his on the stage to the incompetency. These latter were directed at a Logan Secures 100

These latter were directed at "become purple with indignation. The St. Louis Globe believes will pitch into Mr. William E. D. The Hartford Courant clears Mr. Bre the charge of bad faith brought against h nection with the proposed publication Men of Sandy Bar," by J. R. Osgood &

Miss Lotta, the mischi Miss Lotta, the mischievous you touched her shock of hair to a gas-b New York theatre Saturday afternor stantly had an aureole of fame abor The fire was put out, but the hair was crisp, and the young woman herest obliged to use wigs for a number of me

obliged to use wigs for a number of mentiA paper of Aberdeen, Scotland, records away match of a wealthy lady of 36 years coachman. As the lady was old enough it her own mind, and had money enough to in her fancy, the reason of her mysterion ture is not perfectly clear to the American but the Scottish paper seems to take it for that an elopement, under the circumstant the only thing to be looked for. The it been a successful speculator in the money.

There has recently been added to the 0 Museum in Boston the Thomas Blake Blaffirst owner wrote the history of it on a fylless ow

J. H. Caxton is an American residing in a who esteems so highly the women of his male and that he defends them against foreign a ducers even in "the Court of Honor." As a linn lately ventured to question in his presente average virtue of American women. Our knocked the man down. He rose, and was haved down again. He challenged Caxton, and shot through the shoulder, since which time as ning more has been heard of him. Commenting the affair, the Springfield Republican justify a "The first moral is plainly for the benefit Italians and vulgar foreigners generally; the mondary one is for thoughtless American was abroad."

abroad."

The reception of M. Gaston Boissier as a me ber of the French Academy recalls the fact that was once a hero of the Academy of Inscription. The latter institution had an experience that all proved fatal to it a number of years ago. And thagenian inscription was given to three schol for separate work, and at the end of a month it submitted their versions. The first said the insertion meant, "The Priestess of Isis dedicates a monument to the Graces and Loves that charms fractify the world"; the second, that the pen translation was, "Here lies Hamiliar, father

Mycens says: "Among the thousands of ornaments there is not even a single sign bling writing, and it therefore appears certs the sepulchres belong to an epoch which protection of the Phonician alphabet. the introduction of the Phoenician alphabet. the latter been known, the Mycenean goldes whose continual efforts appear to have been ded to the invention of a new ornamentation, a have been ambitious to show the novelty of alphabet. A second proof of the immense antig of these tomis is the entire absence of vestige of iron or glass, or of any pottery mon a potter's wheel. But the hand-made poil had reached a high degree of perfection, such has never been attained here in later times by pottery made on the wheel."

first thought that the theatre was a high moral ast civilizing agency scarcely second to the church, and the second that it was a source of widespread evil. The hope is expressed that if a committee of actors be chosen to thank Mr. Alger for his ele-quent defense of the profession, as was done by the case of a clergyman who preached a similar sermon some years ago, pains will be taken to scra-tinize the characters of the committeemen. Of the four who called on the former defender of the purity of the drama, three were living with somes not their wives, and so far failed to represent far-ly the honorable profession for which they pre-sumed to speak.

The New York Graphic was equal to the occasion of the Bennett duel, having a full page of illustrations of the place at which the carnage did not take place and its surroundings by a special artist presumably on the spot. A picture is even drawn sumably on the spot. A picture is representing the two contestants in position. The best enterprise the *Graphic* can now show will be to make a special correspondent of the special critist, and state the facts, which nobody consets artist, and state the facts, which nobody consets. with any newspaper has yet learned. In this connection it is interesting to hear from the Conjugate of the Mr. Bennett had a high reputation Joannes that Mr. Bennett had a high reputation for personal bravery when he was at the Park Polytechnic School. Still other gossip was pablished in the Dramatic News to the effect that its cause of the quarrel was an insult offered by Bennett to Mrs. May. He studiously insulted the members of the family, it is said, with a view is inducing them to break off the match, not wishing to give them ground for a breach-of-promise sail. The issue of the New York Herald of Su

The issue of the New York Herald of Sanday last contained a pretended cable dispatch from London, which, if true, conveys information of the most startling description. It states that the winter has been one of unexampled severity, so that all the papers are discussing the extraordinary manifestations of nature, and gravely dispating whether it has not been caused by a defection of the Gulf Stream from the coast of England. If the defection has taken place, the change of elimate will probably be so extreme, the dispatch says, that the English nation will be compelled a emigrate on masse, possibly to America, possibly to some other favored country. The publication of this news, it is almost unnecessary to say, is as exclusive enterprise of the Herald. The nation will not embark for our shores until the delicate negotiations now pending on the subject between the State Department at Washington and her Majesty's Government are satisfactorily concluded. Inducements of wild lands will have to be offered to the Queen and Lord Derby, as was done in the case of the Mennonites recently.

Inducements of wild lands will have to be offered to the Queen and Lord Derby, as was done in the case of the Mennonites recently.

\*\*ROTEL ARRIYALS\*\*

Sherman House—The Hon. C. W. Upton, Waskegan; John B. Geugh, Worcester, Mass.; J. A. Beach, Banker Hill; W. H. Rowe, Salt Lake; C. W. Tripp, Clinton, Is.; Col. A. N. Waterman, Illinois; L. D. Marcy, New York; A. L. Conger, Akron, O.; Col. J. W. Barr, New York; C. S. Montagne, Muskageon; the Hon. W. T. Saw, Iowa; E. T. Allen, St. Lonis; C. S. Wedon, Seranton, Pa. ... Tremoni House—Col. Charles Bristow, Hartford; George E. Kilbourne, Keokak, the Hon. W. H. Parks, Marquette; the Hon. W. H. Parks, Marquette; the Hon. Dwight Durkee and E. W. Bryant, St. Louis; H. H. Canda, Cairo; Dr. E. H. Van Dassa, Kalamazoo; Col. J. L. Haywood, Battle Crest, the Hon. C. W. Chispie, Michigan; C. B. Ped. and E. B. Taylor, Port Harron; the Hon. William Greene, Cedar Rapids; J. B. Seward, New Yorks, Col. A. T. Whitting, F. Norvelle and C. T. Norvelle, Detroit; Col. W. J. Shepherd, Peshtipo J. S. Watson, D. Felton, and E. H. Cary, New York. Palmer House—E. A. Clapp, Bortan; H. A. Newland, Detroit; W. A. Dickson, Toronsol C. H. Croeby, St. Louis; G. W. Blachman, Cleveland; M. L. Sallivani, Burr Oaks; J. B. Seward, New York; the Hon. Theodore Harrey, Kanss; the Hon. Louis Blake, Cuncinnai; P. L. Armour, Milwaukee; J. M. Miller, New York; G. C. Kimball, Grand Rapids; Gen. Robinson, Lonierille, W. C. Wetmore, St. Louis; He Hon. T. F. Pallips, West Virginia; William Henderson, Fills delphia; W. H. Stevens, Bailtimore... Grand P.

STATE AFF

The Joint Convention ld Casts Six for Senate

Votes Necess Elect Hin The Full Republican

hausted. A Very High Deg certainty Still S ing the Situs

Unless Logan Gain Will Be Expec Step Aside

Hoar Ahead of Box Massachusetti An Inauspicious for Hitchcock

braska

SENATORI

The Sixty-sixth Fut ee Leav body in a Ra

SENATORI

MERRINGTON'S HOUSE IN

SPRINGTELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—
of the House for the introduc
Herrington arose to a question
stated that he had received i
such source that he could not c
attempt having been made
bribery the vote of a member
United States Senator. He the
following resolution:

Resolved, That a special comm
pointed by the Speaker to inquir
rupt propositions have been ma
or members of the House to ivotes for United States Senator,
mittee is authorized to require
witnesses, and report to the Ho
Herrrington's resolution was Herrrington's resolution was in pickle for the Democratic m be in the market seeking buy jected that it was out of order it was, and the Chair sustains

it was, and the Chair sustains Herrington moved to susper admit of the introduction of Perceiving the trap that was trick them into opposing an in serious a charge, the Republics suspension, and the resolution Twelve o'clock, noon, was the Joint Convention of the than ever. At interest was cut test about to be begun. It througed with ladies. The througed, and conspicuous in large and worried assortment.

ers and spoilmen gathered he oirds about a carcass. At no announced, and the Senators succeeded by their brawney a sever, who was literally the Lieut-Gov. Shumas mount taking his place at the Speaker dered a call of the Senate. I Senator responding, the Speak of the House. Every member sembly convened, pursuant to gress, for the election of a Un of yesterday for Senator we Speaker announced that they and that the joint convention ceed to ballot for Senator.

and that the joint convention coed to ballot for Senator.

The Senate voted: Logan, Anderson, 7; Washburne, 1 seven votes for Anderson wer Frantz, Glassford, Harroid, J Parish. The vote for E. B. cast by Buehler. John C. Hai ish, one of the Independen vote of the House was: Logan Davis, 8; Lathrop, 1. The j Logan, 98; Palmer, 88; Davis Washburne, 1; Lathrop, 1; P. SECOND BALLO. Thompson, of Cook, mowballot be taken. The Speak motion was necessary, and vote be proceeded with. The was called, and, when his Riddle, of Cook, voted for Washburne's increased to two ther candidates remained first sensation of the day of vote of the Senate was bein ballot.

RIDDLE's vor
Robinson, of Cook, arose a
knew how the vote of Riddle
recorded. Riddle had answer
was called without rising from
a low tone as to be wholly
Clerk's desk. Without matin
this inquiry, Robinson Continu
tor voted for washburne, and
be so recorded." The annous
ecided sensation, as nobody
from Riddle had supposed he
vote. The Speaker quickly ru
person to demand the correcti
tion were to be made

person to demand the correction were to be made Riddle himself. Laboring great embarrasament, Riddle did not desire the gentleman of the house to make a correct on his vote. He would make voted for Washburne.

Another Little Ripple of the Speaker, in anno vote, to declare that "John A choice of the House." This rention, said Robinson, and choice by the House. So naturedly said, he believed the choice by the House.

Robinson moved to adjourn and Granger moved to adjourn and Granger moved to adjourn and Granger moved to adjourn on the ripple of the Deall tore up in their minds as journ over or to go on this affer and the, after some confusi and the, after some confusi and the, after some confusi and the another to adjourn

DURING RECESS
LOGAN STOCK Was very much of varue intimations that some dependents would cast their non for Washburne. The in Senate would thereby be deprised to the situation, and the situation and so cleck, but hims of the Joint Convention, senator Raddle would return Logan. It was also believed the Easton and Senator Bueh their votes for him, thus gir Republican strength

ofession last Sunday, taking, as widely divergent views. The widely divergent views. The the theatre was a high moral and scarcely second to the church, at it was a source of widespread expressed that if a committee of to thank Mr. Alger for his clothe profession, as was done by the committee of the committeemen. Of on the former defender of the a three were living with women do far failed to represent fair-profession for which they pre-

profession for which they preprophic was equal to the occasion, having a full page of illustratwhich the carnage did not take 
undings by a special artist preto. A picture is even drawn 
to contestants in position. The 
Graphic can now show will be 
correspondent of the special 
facts, which nobody connected 
that yet learned. In this cont, 
sting to hear from the Count 
lennett had a high reputation 
try when he was at the Paris 
Still other goasip was pubtile News to the effect that the 
was an insult offered by BenHe studiously insulted the 
dily, it is said, with a view to 
tak off the match, not wishing 
for a breach-of-promise suit. 
New York Herald of Sunday 
fetended cable dispatch from 
true, conveys information of 
scription. It states that the 
e of unerampled severity, so 
ediscussing the extraordinary 
asure, and gravely disputing 
seen caused by a deflection of 
mather contents of England. If 
then place, the change of clibe so extreme, the dispatch 
in nation will be compelled to 
to 
consider the change of 
the Herold. The nation 
our shores until the delicate 
ding on the subject between 
me at Washington and her 
tare satisfactorily conduded, 
lands will have to be offered 
of Derby, as was done in the

Logan Secures 100 of the 103 Votes Necessary to Elect Him.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Joint Convention at Spring-

field Casts Six Ballots for Senator.

The Full Republican Strength of Both Houses Now Exhausted.

A Very High Degree of Uncertainty Still Surrounding the Situation.

Caless Logan Gain To-Day He will Be Expected to Step Aside.

Hoar Ahead of Boutwell in the

Massachusetts Contest. An Inauspicious Outlook

for Hitchcock in Nebraska.

The Sixty-sixth Futile Ballot in Tennessee Leaves Everybody in a Rage.

SENATORIAL.

witnesses, and report to the House witness design.
Herrington's resolution was put in just before entering upon the joint session, to be a rod in pickle for the Democratic members known to be in the market seeking buyers. Grauger ob-

Twelve o'clock, noon, was the hour fixed for he Joint Convention of the two Houses. As that time approached business dragged more than ever. All interest was centered in the contest about to be begun. The galleries were twoged with ladies. The lobbies were twoged, and conspicuous in the lobbies. througed with ladies. The lobbies were througed, and conspicuous in the crowd was a large and worried assortment of political strik-rs and spoilmen gathered hither like carrion sind about a carcass. At moon the Senate was amounced, and the Senators entered in a body, ucceeded by their brawney six-foot-two door-secer, who was literally the imposing feature

sensitor responding, the Speaker ordered a call of the House. Every member answered, and the Speaker declared the Thirtieth General Assembly convened, pursuant to the act of Congress for the election of a United States Sensitor. The journals of each recording the vote of yesterday for Senstor were read, and the Speaker announced that they showed no choice, and that the joint convention would now proceed to ballot for Senstor.

The Sensite voted: Logan, 20: Palmer, 23: Anderson, 7; Washburne, 1; Parish, 1. The seren rotes for Anderson were those of Brown, Prantz, Glassford, Harrold, Jones, Plumb, and Parish. The vote for E. B. Washburne was ant by Bushier. John C. Haines voted for Parish, one of the Independent Senstors. The vote of the House was: Logan, 78; Palmer, 66; Davis, 8; Lathrop, 1. The joint vote stood: Logan, 8; Palmer, 88; Davis, 8; Anderson, 7; Washburne, 1; Lathrop, 1; Parish, 1.

BECOND BALLOT.

Thompson, of Cook, moved that a second ballot be taken. The Speaker ruled that no motion was necessary, and ordered that the vote proceeded with. The roll of the Senate was called, and, when his name was called, Riddle, of Cook, voted for Washburne. There was no other changes in the vote of either House, and the result of the joint ballot was tall Logan's vote was reduced to ninety-seven, Washburne's increased to two, and that of the other changes remained unchanged. The first senation of the day occurred when the tote of the Senate was being verified on this ballot.

RIDDLE'S VOTE.

RIDDLE'S VOTE.

Robinson, of Cook, arose and demanded to have how the vote of Riddle, of Cook, was recreded. Riddle had answered when his name was called without rising from his seat, in such allow tone as to be wholly inaudible at the Cet's deat. Without sailing for a reply to the liquity, Robinson Continued: "The Senator voted for washburne, and his vote should be so recorded." The announcement created a decided senation, as nobody ten feet distant from Riddle had supposed he had changed his vote. The Speaker quickly ruled that the only person to demand the correction, if any correction was to demand the correction, if any correction was to demand the correction, if any correction was to demand the correction of the the did not desire the gentleman on the other side of the house to make a correction of the record of the voted for Washburne.

tote for Washburne.

ASOTHER LITTLE RIPPLE OF EXCITEMENT in consisted when Robinson challenged the state of the Speaker, in announcing the House to the Speaker, in announcing the House to the Speaker, in announcing the House to the Speaker with the sac of the Robinson, and there could be no made by the House. Speaker Shaw good-stardly said, he believed that was so.

Robinson moved to adjourn until 3 o'clock, addrager moved to adjourn. Robinson desired the ayes and noes. Speaker Shaw ruled as demand for the ayes and noes could only assisted by a majority of the Joint Conventional and the statement of the Democrate who were to up in their minds as to whether to adnover or to go on this afternoon, persuaded to withdraw it. The motion to adjourn the after some confusion, put and lost, the motion to adjourn at the after some confusion, put and lost, at the motion to adjourn until 3 o'clock

DURING RECESS TIME

There were minimations that some of the House Instants would cast their votes in the afterfor Washburne. The Independents of the would thereby be deprived of their mass of the stuation, and the House Independents of the stuation, and the House Independents of the Washburne, the Republicans throw away the chance to elect a Such was the talk in divers circles and and 30 eleck, but, ere the reassement of the Joint Convention, it was known that the Register of the Joint Convention, it was known that the Register of the Joint Convention, it was known that the Register of the Joint Convention, it was known that the Register of the Joint Convention, it was known that the Register of the Joint Convention, it was known that the Register of the Joint Convention, it was known that the Register of the Joint Convention, it was known that the Register of the Joint Convention, it was known that the Register of the Joint Convention, it was known that the Register of the Joint Convention, it was known that the Register of the Joint Convention, it was known that the Register of the Joint Convention, it was known that the Register of the Joint Convention, it was known that the Register of the Joint Convention, it was known that the Register of the Joint Convention to the Joint C

McCormick, Jim Robinson, and W. C. Goudy were here and hereabouts, with their lightning-rods lifted aloft waiting to be struck.

To-NIGHT there has been an uncommon deal of cauculing, and conferences without number, the which for the most part were of absolutely no significance. The Republican cancus resolved to stand by Logan to-morrow. The Democratic caucus are divided on the question of abandoning Palmer and the Davis programme and going over to Anderson, while the Independents still give them the chance. But the Marshall-Casey faction proved intractable. They will not be taken over to Anderson. So the caucus resolved to stand by Palmer to-morrow.

All THE INDEPENDENTS.

The Independents of the House and the Independents of the Senate also met in caucus to-night, being the first time when they have so met together. The result was an agreement to maintain the deadlock to-morrow,—the Independents of the Senate to stand by Anderson and the House Independents to keep Davis on the track. This joint caucus was only further significant as paving the way to joint action between the two bodies of Independents, each of which has regarded the other with uneasiness, as it was within the power of cither to spoil the programme of the other.

The SITUATION to-night is no less mixed than at the outset. The expectation on all sides is that the deadlock will be maintained, but when the break will occur cannot be foretold, nor what the results will be. Neither Republicans nor Democrats and no maintain and an either Republicans nor Democrats have as vet received it, or have a prospect of securing it for their present candidates. That is the one thing that is clearing about the situation to-night. The other thing growing rapidly clear is that, now that Logan has secured the full 100 Republican vote, he cannot long hold them absolutely by the power of the caucus nomination, but will be himself held to his pledge to give way for some other Republican whose prospects seem now more hopeful.

An INTERVIEW WITH ANDERISON.

Special Dia

THE LEGISLATURE.

son shall practice medicine or surgery.

The Militia bill prepared by Gen. Ducat, of Chicago, was introduced by Kearney.

a bill was introduced for the improvement of the Kankakee River, providing for the construction of a dam and two locks, so as to provide navigation from its junction with the Illinois & Michigan Canal. The amount to be appropriated is left blank in the bill.

A bill appropriating \$29,750 per annum for Bilad Institute and \$2,332 for repairs of buildings was introduced; also a bill appropriating \$39,500 per annum for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; also a bill appropriating sundry sums amounting to about \$27,000 for workshops and repairs for the same institution. The three last bills were also introduced in the House.

NEBRASKA.

HITCHCOCK IN A BAD WAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 17.—The second United OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 17.—The second United States Senatorial ballot, taken to-day at Lincoln, resulted as follows: Hitchcock, 27; Savage, 25; Saunders, 15; Briggs, 12; Croubse, 12; Manderson, 4; Lake, 3; Nye, 3; rest scattering; no election. The Legislature adjourned till tomorrow. Savage is the Democratic candidate, and has shown his full strength. Hitchcock gained only 4 over yesterday's vote, which was a big surprise to friend and foe, as he had confidently expected to-day between 35 and 40

and has shown his full strength. Hitchcock gained only 4 over yesterday's vote, which was a big surprise to friend and foe, as he had confidently expected to-day between 35 and 40 votes. The combined vote of Saunders, Briggs, Crounse, Manderson, and Lake, who are anti-Hitchcock men, is 46 votes, a heavy gain over yesterday. Seven members who were absent will be on hand to-morrow. Of these seven absentees, five or six are anti-Hitchcock men, thus increasing the vote to over 50. The anti-Hitchcock men will no donbt select a single candidate in a day or two. It is generally conceded that Hitchcock is beaten, as he doesn't develop his much-boasted strength.

AN INVESTIGATION
is going on to ascertain how Hitchcock came in possession of an alleged forged letter from Manager Perkins, of the Burlington & Missouri, Railway, saying, in substance, that Briggs or Saunders could draw on the Company's Treasurer for election funds. It is said that Flannigan, confidential clerk of Superintendent Irving, of the Burlington & Missouri, forged the letter and sold it to Hitchcock for \$1,000, and then jumped the country, but leaving behind him a lotter to Irving, confessing what he had done. It was in this way that Hitchcock was headed off and an investigation instituted.

ANOTHER ACCIONT.

Special Disputes to The Tribuse.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 17.—The Sematorial fight waxes hot to-day. A second ballot was taken a noon, resulting: Hitchcock, 27; Sannders, 14; Cromus, 12; Briggs, 13; Savage, 25; Sectifering, 14. The Democrate voted for Savage. To-day a resolution was offered in the Senate that, as it had been asserted that a certain railroad corporation hiad sent money here to influence the election of Gov. Saunders of Judge Briggs, in order to defeat Senator Hitchcock, therefore, a committee of five be appointed to investigate these charges. This Committee commenced its session after adjournment to-day. The affidavit of J. D. Flannagan, formerly an employe of the Burlington & Missouri, was put in evidence to show that Vice-President

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 17.—In the House to-day bills were introduced to require that the Trustees of the Cincinnsti Southern Railroad shall advertise for ninety days for proposals to complete and operate this road; to make it the duplet

A resolution was offered and referred to Committee asking Ohio Senators and Representives in Congress to support the bills pendis before Congress allowing pensions to determine the congress allowing pensions to determine

Friedle Prisons.

THE MAYOES.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 13.—The Mayors of Indianapolis, Evansville, Terre Haute, Logansport, Richmond, and Fort Wayne, met here to day to canvass certain prepared amendments to the law for the incorporation of cities. A call was issued for ano. her meeting to be held here on the 21st, when a full attendance is expected.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Speakers of the Senate and House, appointed last week to consider the propriety of introducing a bill into the Legislature to place the militia of the State upon a war footing, held a conference with Gov. Hartranft, and finally decided that it was not expedient to

and finally decided that it was not expedient to offer any such to the Legislature at present, nor to make any specific appropriation for the purpose at this time, but simply to await the course of events, and let the matter rest until the Governor, in his judgment, should think it necessary to call on the Legislature by proclamation or otherwise. The report of the Committee was additionally agreed that a committee consisting of four members of the House and two members of the Senate should be appointed to whom a bill making appropriation for the reorganization of the militia should be referred, and who should hold it subject to the course of events, taking no action thereon unless necessary.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 17.—The Legislature exhibited a great deal of demoralization toward the close of the session to-day, scattering votes promiscuously toward the close of the Senatorial session. The sixty-sixth ballot was reached without a choice—Balley, 44; Bate, 34. Whitthorne's name was not introduced. His friends were fearful it would not pass. It is stated he will be nominated to-morrow. One scene of confusion after another followed. At the Democratic caucus to-night speeches were made on all sides. The Bate men were rather badly hacked. A resolution was adopted that the roll be called, and, if fifty-five Democratic members of the Legislature answer in caucus, to at once proceed to nominate a Senator; that two-thirds of the whole number of members voting effect a nomination, and to consider the members pledged to support the nominee of the caucus. Forty-eight voted. The caucus meeting broke up amidst confusion, members leaving before adjournment. The contest is begetting intense feeling, and a spirit of exasperation is generally manifested.

MINNESOTA. WINDEM'S ELECTION.

ed the resolution of inquiry into Finseth's eligibility as Senator to include all members joint convention.

The bill admitting women to law practice was recommended for passage by the Senate Committee of the Whole.

MASSACHUSETTS

SENATORIAL. Boston, Mass., Jan. 17.—The first ballot for United States Senator in Joint Convention of the Legislature to-day stood: Boutwell, 96; Hoar, 93; Abbott, 60; Rice, 17; Bullock, 4; Seelye, 4; Sanford, 1.

After the second ballot, which gave Hoar 95.
Boutwell 93, and Abbott 62, the joint session
adjourned till to-morrow.

ARKANSAS. GARLAND ELECTED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 17.—The General Assembly at noon to-day canvassed the vote cast yesterday for United States Senator. Ex-Gov. A. H. Garland was declared elected for the ensuing six years.

FIRES.

AT OSHKOSH, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 17.—The Revere House OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 17.—The Revere House burned this morning. The fire took from the basement, and, in a few minutes, all was in fiames. Loss on building, \$30,000; on furniture, \$10,000; insured as follows: Royal Canadian, \$1,000; Allemania of Pittsburg, \$2,000; Franklin of St. Louis, \$1,000; St. Louis Insurance Company, \$2,000; Citizens' of St. Louis, \$2,000; New York Central, \$2,000; Franklin of Wheeling, on furniture, \$1,000; Hudson, \$1,000; Germania of New Jersey, \$1,000; Underwriters', \$1,000; Orient, \$1,005, Soringfield, \$1,000. The saddest feature is the seported death of Jefferson Murdock, a talented young lawyer. Murdock slept at the hotel. About \$0'clock, at the alarm of fire, he arose, wandered into the hall, and has not been seen since. All others escaped.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 625 at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of a fire in the rear part of a two-story frame building, 490 Ashland avenue, owned and occupied as a tailor-shop and residence by Abraham Raphael. The fire burned briskly, and ham Raphael. The fire burned briskly, and before it could be extinguished had damaged the building to the extent of \$1,300 and the stock and furniture, \$3,000. Among the property destroyed were thirty-six sewing-machines. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The fire also damaged an adjoining building, owned and occupied by Henry Olsen, to the extent of \$125, fully insured, and the furniture \$35, on which there is no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

AT ALEXANDRIA, MO. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KECKUK, Ia., Jan. 17.—A fire at Alexandria,
Mo., at an early hour this morning destroyed
the St. Charles Hotel, owned by Samuel Ressler, two buildings owned by August Hoppe,
and one by Judson & Warner. Total luss,
\$7,000; no insurance.

PERISHED AT ASHTABULA.

PERISHED AT ASHTABULA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NORMAL, Hi., Jan. 17.—Mrs. John Cunningham, of this place, received a telegram from Lowell, Mass., informing her that her uncle, Mr. Jonathan Rice, of Lowell, had perished in the wreck of Ashtabula. No trace whatever had been obtained of him since he left home some weeks ago, until papers were found in the pocket of an overcoat saved from the wreck, showing the ownership of the coal.

PULLED.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 17.—The police raided a gambling-house kept by Mr. Morton, known to the high-toned. A number of persons were arrested, among them Attorney-General Buskirk and several members of the Legislature. No game was going on when the descent was made, but the place is a well-known maning-house.

ASHTABULA.

The Ohio Legislature Investigating the

Great Length. He Indulges in an Unkind Out at Draughtsman Tomlinson.

The Examining Engineer of the Boad

also on the Stand.

Lake Shore Road from Cleveland to Erie for two years, and was afterwards President from 1856 till 1867, and has since been a Director of the road. The bridge across Ashtabula Creek was built in 18C3. Witness designed the

THE DRAWING OF THE PLAN, while the details of construction were given into the hands of Mr. Albert Congdon, who was supervised by Mr. Joseph Tomlinson. The witness has not now the original plan of the structure, but does not certainly know where it may befound.

Question—Were there full written specifications of the bridge at the time of its construction, and, if so, where are they now!

ow are.
Q.—Were there full specifications at the time! A.—There were.
Q.—Were the other papers preserved until

A.—I am not aware that they were. The span
of the bridge was 154 feet. The width of the

THERE WERE FOUR IN ALL.

There was no change in the plan after the work was projected by witness. There was no departure from the original plan as to strength, etc. There was an error which gave the builders some trouble. This error was that they put in some parts horizontally that should have gone in vertically. The lugs may have been chipped off in remedying the mistake. The witness does not remember as to that point. The original design of the braces was not to be six inches flange and aix miches web. It was to be seven inches in both cases. The lugs upon the brace block do not show, so far as I know, that they should be six inches. I was advised that the work was

after the change from horizontal to vertical was made. Mr. Tomlinson was intrusted with the construction of the bridge in the beginning, but he was found very inefficient, and he was discharged and Mr. Rogers was put in his place. Mr. Rogers had no experience, either before or since, in the erection of from bridges, so far as the witness knew. There could have been no other mistake made than the one that was made. The weight and pressure of the bridge bound by the vertical truss-rods would hold it in place. The unsecuring of the rods from the bearings would loosen them. The dropping out of three or four counter braces would not affect the strength. One half of them out of place would not affect the strength. One half of them out of place

cause the lugs were placed on almost entirely for the convenience of raising. They were for no especial purpose. After the bridge was raised the braces were held by other means. There would be no means of elongating the tierods sufficiently to injure the strength of the bridge. The struts on the lower part of the bridge were twenty-two feet perhaps. I don't recollect. The bridge would be a very safe one without any lateral braces, it is so very thick. Witness has known bridges erected without any lateral braces to stand for years. There were in the bridge various iron cross-ties fastened to the upper cords of the bridge by loop-bolts upon which the rails were laid. The resting of the iron rails upon the top cords in the centre of the panels would not weaken the upper cords. It is usual to have those beams thus rest. It is not usual to strengthen the top cords for this purpose, for they were supposed to be strong enough. The bridge must be twice as strong to carry two tracks as to carry one track in the centre. I have carefully considered the matter, and my conclusion is that the dead weight of the bridge and its load would not strain the bridge more than 8,000 or 9,000 pounds to the square inch, while it is capable of supporting

sidered the matter, and my conclusion is that the dead weight of the bridge and its loadwould not strain the bridge more than 8,000 or 9,000 pounds to the square inch, while it is capable of supporting

THERTY-TWO TROUSAND POUNDS to the square inch. One train on one side of the bridge would strain the trusses about \$50 per cent as much as it would were two trains passing over at the same time. When the oridge broke, it swung to the north, while the load was pitched to the south. It is very conclusive evidence to my mind that the bridge was carried down by the second locomotive leaving the track in some way. The bridge was not strong enough to carry a train across off the track. Had the bridge broken of its own weakness it would have swung to the south. A model test to the extent of breaking a truss would show that that truss would break to the south, and carry the bridge to the south. An engine dropping on the cross-floor beams would tend to deflect them, and pull the truss which the train was passing over on to the north; and when pulled to the north

IT WOULD THEN 60 DOWN.

The braces were fastened together in the centre by loop-bolts, which kept them all in the position. This bridge would have been stronger if the tie-rods had been perpendicular and the braces oblique. I have never constructed any other Howe-truss bridge with wroughtiron braces, and know of no other anywhere in the country. When Mr. Rogers made a mistake in putting in the braces, it was not negligence in permitting him to continue the superintendence of the erection of the bridge, for there was no other particular in which he could have made a mistake. It was not even unwise to permit him to continue.

The directions of the witness were that the ends of the sway-rods be enlarged so as not to be weakened by the cutting of the thread upon them. If this was not done, and the thread did actually reduce the strength of the rods, It was a poor job. When the bridge was changed, in correcting the mistakes there were no more braces inserted. No parts

working plans. I here saw those, nowever. They are generally preserved, but these were not. They belonged to my office, but about the time the bridge was constructed I was put into the hands of another man. I never saw the plans, therefore, as they were not sent to my office. I think they were up at the shop when the work was done. They would also be wanted when the bridge was set up. The examination of the bridge was set up. The examination of the bridge was set up. The examination content of the men are to report everything wrong.

S. M. REED

is at the head of the examining corps. He has no act time, but works on ageneral order. Some time in September he reported verbally that the bridge was all right. They have not been required to report in writing on ordinary business. I never ordered any special examination of that bridge. In ever made any statements to the effect that the bridge was not mine but Stone's. I was once staying at Ashtabula, and Mr. Rogers asked me to go and visit the bridge, and I told him the braces were wrong, but told him that I had nothing to do with it. He requested me to have Mr. Stone come down. I went with Mr. Stone, and he remarked that he was surprised the braces were in wrong. It was still resting on the trestlework. When I saw it next it was completed, at the time it was tested. The braces were afterward turned, and an additional number put in. I made an inspection of it afteward, when trains were passing over it. I looked at it as an engineer, and thought the yokes shout the angle-blocks

would bridge with a stay of the braces were chipped off, but this I do not think would affect it materially. I have never made any estimate of the welpt of the bridge. I have no experience in building that kind of a bridge, but it would have been stronger if the braces had been united so as to make them act together. I have never known of another bridge to be built of wrongth from in this plan. This bridge was built for a double track. The owner had been tampered with. I think a locomotive mig

CRIME.

A BIG FORGERY. street was greatly excited to-day by the report that the Union Trust Company had been de-frauded out of \$64,000 by a skillful forger. On Jan. 3 a check for the above amount, purporting

frauded out of \$64,000 by a skillful forger. On Jan. 3 a check for the above amount, purporting to have been drawn by the New York Life Insurance Company on the previous day, was presented to the Trust Company through a banking association, and paid. Yesterday it was discovered to be a forgery.

Mr. Morris Franklin, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, makes the following statement of facts: Yesterday morning, while balancing the bank accounts of the Trust Company, the Cashier discovered two checks bearing the same number, one for \$150,000 and the other \$64,000, drawn by the New York Life-Insurance Company on the Union Trust Company. Upon examining the check for \$64,000, it was pronounced a clever forgery. The officers of the Union Trust Company were notified of the forgery immediately, and the Cashier stated that it was presented to him on the 3d of the month, and he, supposing it to be perfectly regular, certified it. After the stranger had accomplished his object, he presented himself at the office of Mr. Maxwell, a broker of Broad street, and purchased \$40,000 in gold, and, after obtaining the treasure and the difference less the commission of the broker, disappeared. The loss will fall upon the Union Trust Company, the officers of which have assured President Franklin that they will make the \$95,000 good. The detectives are busilly engaged in working up the case.

The following caution appears in the afternoon papers:

The following noon papers:

The public are cautioned against negotiating our check No. 10, 392 for \$9, 500 in gold on the Bank of New York, certified by the Bank, payment having been stopped on account of fraud.

W. T. Harcu & Sons.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KROKUK, Ia., Jan. 17.—A wholesale delivery of the prisoners confined in the County Jail at this place was effected this evening at half-past 6 o'clock. For want of room three of the number have been allowed to sleep in the jail-room, which is inclosed by an iron grating, and they are supposed to have prepared the way for the escape by sawing off four half-inch rivets and two iron rods three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Taking advantage of the temporary absence of the guard, the prisoners bent these bars so as to make an opening about a foot square, crawled through, and climbed out of the building through a window, and got away. Of the nine confined eight made their escape. Mike Flynn, who is supposed to have engineered the job, was awaiting trial on the charge of murder. The others were confined for lesser offenses. The escape was discovered a few moments after it was accomplished, and the Sheriff, with a number of police officers, immediately went in pursuit, but up to this time none of them have been recaptured. ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

FALSE PRETENSES. FALSE PRETENSES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 17.—John Gallagher, a well known citizen and formerly City Treasurer, also formerly a banker, was arrested to-day on complaint of Lieut. Charles Broden, U. S. A., on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The officer has a claim of \$1,200, money loaned Gallagher, who gave him security on city property, representing it to be unincumbered, when the officer claims such are not the facts. Ball was fixed in \$1,000.

DEFAULTER ARRESTED.
CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 17.—S. N. Howes, the
defaulting City Treasurer of Covington, Ky.,
who absconded recently, has been arrested in
London, Can., and will soon be extradited.

MUST DIE.

Special Dispoich to The Tribuna.

St. Paul., Minn., Jan. 17.—The Supreme Court rules that Lantenschlager, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Lick and condemned by the jury to be hanged, is not entitled to a second trial.

BURGLARY.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 17.—To-day Eugene Sovine, who has been tried for various crimes and always escaped punishment, was convicted in the Criminal Court of burglary, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EMBROIDERIES, &c.

W. A. SIMPSON

A series of uninterrupted Cures effected with it by a well-known Boston Physician.

Mela

Hamburg **Embroideries.** 

We take pleasure in announcing to our friends and customers that we shall offer the largest and finest line of Hamburg Embroideries ever displayed in this city, at prices that COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTI defy competition.

Special attention is called to lots at 25, 28, 30, and 33c, as being very choice patterns and unapproachable in value. Union Gospel Meeting

W. A. SIMPSON & CO., 79 & 81 STATE-STREET

CLOAKS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

We have just added to the "extraordinary bargains"

lately offered in our Cloak Dept.,

fresh lots of stylish Basket Cloth, and Rough and Plain Beaver Cloaks, in extra lengths, very desirable goods, which we mark at still lower prices than any heretofore shown!

The very liberal concessions which we have made (as usual at this season) on fine goods in this Dept., presents opportu-nities rarely equaled for the purchase of elegant Imported Garments at merely nominal

Substantial Bargains in Every Dept! Chas. Gossage & Co.

Would willingly have given

Remarkable Case of Catarri

TRIC BATTERY FOR 25

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

RELIGIOUS SOUTH SIDE

WHITTLE and STEBBINS,

AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Michigan-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings of this week, at 8 o'clock, and Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, next week. FREE TO ALL.

Gospel Union Meeting

Reconstructed Men, Will be held at FARWELL HALL,

THE REGULAR PRIDAY EVENING

January 19, 1877. Mr. C. W. SAWYER and others will assist. ALL IN SYMPATHY ARE INVITED.

GOSPEL MEETING CONDUCTED BY C. W. SAWYER, WILL BE HELD IN FARWELL HALL

FREE TO ALL. SOUTHPARK ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the Fifth Insta the South Park Assessment, with accrued in use and payable at the office of the Commission ast corner of Dearborn and Randolph-sta. I terest and cost may be availed by promis-lan. 16, 1877.

ROYAL BAKING R.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is prepared upon scientific principles, from ingredients the most effective and wholesome. It received a special Centennial Award for these merits. The can be had only in tin cans, and is for eals by the best grocers everywhere, but in case, you cannot it. send 60 cents for 11b., or 35 cents for ½1b., direct to Royal Baking Powder Co., Key York, will receive it by return mail. Receive it by return mail. Receive and the delicious Vienna Royal Factor on applications, enclosing 3 cent to tamp.

## FINANCE AND TRADE. Few New Developments in Local

Finances.

New York Exchange Weaker---The Clearings \$3,000,000.

The Produce Markets Active-Wheat and Provisions Excited and Lower. FINANCIAL.

Business at the banks was without any change of importance. Counter mansactions were slightly treater in volume than on the preceding day, but were still by no means heavy. The demand for oans was well sustained. The chief borrowers continue to be Board-of-Trade men, carrying grain or provisions, and the packers. The mercantile, nanufacturing, and miscellaneous offerings of paters are light.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the tanks, and 8 per cent and upwards was the rate on

Rates of discount were 8-2010 per cent at the banks, and 8 per cent and upwards was the rate on the street.

New York exchange was more freely offered than on the preceding day, and was quoted at 50c per \$1,000 premium between banks.

The clearings were \$3,000,000.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Mr. B. F. Nourse has, in the Boston Advertiser of Jan. 13, an elaborate article on the silver question. He takes the ground that the true policy to be pursued is remonetization of silver by the leading countries in concert. There should be an international agreement fixing the ratio of value between gold and silver, and making gold and silver equally within each country an unlimited legal-tender with unlimited coinage. He argues that the establishment of the gold standard alone in the leading nations will result in a scarcity of that metal, a general and unequal decline in prices, a prolonged distress in business and industry, issue of inflated paper currencies, and extensive repudiations of national debts by peoples unable to pay in gold at its enhanced value. Mr. Nourse opposes the Bland bill on the ground that the present passage of such a measure would throw upon the United States the fearful burden now oppressing Europe of carrying the surplus of silver. Delay seems to him preferable, and he expresses the opinion that it would be better to postpone the resumption of specie payments ten years than to attempt it in 1879 'at the fearful cost of restoring here a silver legal-tender currency when it shall have been discarded in Europe. The probable result, if silver were now made an unlimited legal tender, would be, says Mr. Nourse, in conclusion, that the silver currency would be so capricious, fluctuating, and treacherons that the people would be compelled in solf-defense to adopt gold prices and gold contracts as a system.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CLEARING-HOUSE.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CLEARING-HOUSE. THE SAN PRANCISCO CLEARING-HOUSE.

The Alta California of Jan. 11 says:

At the annual meeting of the San Francisco Clearing-House Association yesterday the following ofheers were elected for the current year: President, Archibald Mobilary, F. F. Low, A. Ganal, R. U. Suesth, anazor, T. F. Liavens, Secretary Second of Annual Property of the Current Secretary Second of Annual Property of the Carchinges for publication. Heretofore the business has not been made public, contrary to the practice which has obtained at the East. From March 11, when the Association of the exchanges for one day being \$4,777.70, 33, and the smallest \$1,305, 163.76. The largest exchange for one day being \$4,777.70, 33, and the smallest \$1,305, 163.76. The largest exchange for one day seling \$4,777.70, 33, and the smallest \$1,305, 163.76. The largest exchange for one day seling \$4,777.70, 33, and the smallest \$1,305, 163.76. The largest exchange for one day seling \$4,777.70, 33, and the smallest \$1,305, 163.76. The largest single exchange for one day seling \$4,777.70, 33, and the smallest \$1,305, 163.76. The largest single exchange for one day seling \$4,777.70, 33, and the smallest \$1,305, 163.76. The largest single exchange for one day seling \$4,777.70, 33, and the smallest \$4,505, 727.50. The Clearing-House is an assured success.

INTREEST ON SAVINGS.

In noticing the failure of the Mechanics' Savings Bank in Massachusetts laws limit the rate of interest to be paid to depositors, and, in consequence of his, there is only a remote chance of insolvency smong the savings banks of that State. Some of the Boston savings banks of that State. Some of the Boston savings banks are considering the propriety of an agreement for a reduction of the rate below the legal figure. Such a movement has been already voluntarily begun by some of the leading savings banks of Chicago.

THE BONANZA TACTICS.

As far as the interests of the Bonanza proprietors were concerned, it was a great mistake for them to

THE BONANIA TACTICS.

As far as the interests of the Bonania proprietors were concerned, it was a great mistake for them to give the wide publicity they did to the wonderful wealth of their mines. Their revelations and the German demonetization proved too much for the imagination of even the bullion dealers, and the silver market broke down. But if they made a great mistake then, they are bravely retrieving it now. It is said to read in the California papers the accounts with which they teem of the difficulties, accidents, disappointments, and possible failure of the Bonanias. The Bonania companies are beginning to pass their dividends, and the failure ooks very dark indeed. The London Times disliceminates the gloomy views of the Bonania quartette in a four-column letter from a San Francisco correspondent, demonstrating how much the silver product has been overestimated. The condition of affairs is thus described by the California papers. The January dividend of Consolidated of affairs is thus described by the California papers. The January dividend of Consolidated Virginia is not likely to be paid; that work has been impeded at almost every step by unforescen accidents; drifts have been caved in, winces blocked up by falling earth, water has rushed in, foul air and bad ventilation—all have contributed to humber operations. Add to these the delay in opening up the lower levels and we have certafuly a number of reasons for the temporary suspensions of dividends. The bullion product for the past three years in round numbers has been as follows, out of which dividends have been paid as an-

nexed; 1-74, bullion product. \$ 4,970,210 1-75, bullion product 16,781,710 1-76, bullion product 16,280,000 Total product. \$ 37,550,100
1874, dividends 2,592,00
1875, dividends 11,444,000
1876, dividends 12,560,000

which dividends have been paid as an-

New machinery, new mills, a new shaft, and other improvements, have been provided, and these, together with the discount on bullion and milling
and mining expenses, will pretty nearly eat that
up. Take the last year alone as an example: The
mine has produced about \$16,440,000; dividends
paid, \$12,960,000; left for axpenses, \$3,440,000.
Nothing is without its compensations. While the
product of the Bouanza mines is thus diminishing,
the price of silver is gradually rising, and has now
reached \$7%d per ounce, only 4d below where it
was before the market collapsed.

LILINOIS CENTRAL.

The New York Heraid Says, Jan. 15:
In a limited way lilisofs Central has attracted attention from its mercurial fluctuations, which have had, backward and forward, a range of seven points. Its future is believed to be impleasantly black and, as holders realize the situation, long stock is forced for sale at figures which receive but little resistance from the small short interest existing.

THE PARIS AND ERRINI LOAN MARKET.

Greenbacks were 94%@93% cents on in gold.	the dollar
PORTION EXCHANGE.	SERVED STORY
	Sizty days
Sterling484	496
Paris	5:20%
Belgium518)	8 32/78
Switzerland5163	
Austria	40
Sweden	2734
Germany 95	9456
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	11436
United States 5-20s of '85	
5-20s of 167—Jan. and July	11314
- 200 of 167—Jan. and July	4 116
0-408	11936
United States new 5s of '81	11216
BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.	C 20 18 13
Stock. BRUKERS QUUTATIONS.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 Wet bonds	*100
hicago City 7 P ct sewerage	*108
hicago City 7 # er water loan	*108
cook County 7 ' bonds (long)*107)	*108%
West Park 7 9 or louds	*96
ity Railway, South Side 145	150
ity Railway, West Side 163	****
ity Railway, North Side 126	135
raders' Insurance Company	72
xposition stock 30	36
	4.537 MESS
*And Interest.	15.91 30
	1.19 1.10 1.
BY TELEGRAPH.	P. Constitution

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Gold opened at 106% and Closed at 108%. Carrying rates, 6% to 4.

Silver at London is 57% dper ounce. Here silver bars, 133% bid, greenbacks; 125 bid gold. Silver ver coin, % bid.

Governments were active and strong.

Railroad bonds were firm. South Pacific of Missouri advanced 1 per cent, selling up to 74. Union Pacific sinking funds rose to 95 and Western Pacific to 101.

Pacific sinking funds rose to 95 and Western Pacific to 101.

State securities were quiet.

The stock market was weak early in the day, and prices declined is to 1½ per cent, but a firmer feeling prevailed in the afternoon, and prices recovered ½ to ½. Lake Shore fell off to 54½ and closed at 55. Western Union declined to 75½, and later, recovered to 75½. Michigan Central fell off to 47½, and closed at 48½. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western declined to 74½, and New Jersey Central to 33½, with final sales at 75½ and 34½ respectively. Rock Island declined from 101½ to 101. The greatest fluctuations of the day were in St. Paul preferred, which dropped from 50½ to 40½, and closed at 49½. Common fell off from 19 to 18½. Transactions were 128, 000 shares, of which 43,000 were Western Union, 25,000 St. Pauls, 30,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Michigan Central, 7,000 New Jersey Central, and 6,000 Lackawanna. Money, 568.

Prime mercantile paper, 568.
Custom receipts, \$35,000.

Sterling—Long, 483½; short, 484.

Sterling-Long, took, short, tot.	BRITISH CROP RETURNS.
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	The Mark Lane Express, in printing an abstract
Coupons, '81	
Coupens, '65 100 \ New 41/48	of crop returns of 1876, compared with former
New110% 10-40s, reg113	years, remarks:
Coupons, '67	It cannot fail to strike any one who glances down the
Coupons, '68116 (Currency 68122%	aummaries for the ten years ending with 1876 how few
Western Union 75% C., C. & I 37.	really good seasons we have had within this cycle. In
Quickstiver 14% New Jersey Central 34%	only two years out of the ten has the wheat crop on the
Quicksilver.pfd 20 Rock Island	whole been returned as "over average," and in all but
Pacific Mail 24 St. Paul 1854	three of these years it has been represented at consider-
Mariposa 616 St. Paul pfd 40%	ably below what is reckoned a fair drop. In making com-
Mariposa pfd 7 Wahash 4	parisons, the number of advices must, of course, be
Adams Express 102 Fort Wayne 100%	taken into account, as well as the figures in the other
Wells-Fargo 84% Terre Haute 3%	columns. Bearing this in mind, it will be seen that
American Express 57% Terre liante pfd 15	when the harvest of 1876 is compared with that of 1875 the wheat crop was not quite so deficient, barley worse,
United States 56% Chicago & Alton 99	outs worse, beans about the same, and peas better.
N. Y. Central	The following is an abstract of grain crop returns for
Erie pfd 17% D. L. & W	1876:
Harlem 13814 A. & P. Telegraph 1614	Wheat, Barley, Oals, Beans, Peas,
Harlem pfd 133 Missouri Pacific 1	Over average 33 34 32 8 37
Michigan Central 4814 A. & P. pfd 2	Average
Panama 122 Indiana Central 314	Under average250 191 231 154 97
Union Pacific, stock 59 Chi., Burlington & Q. 11734	TO SHALL SHALL SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
Lake Shore 57% Hannibal & St. Jo 1290	Advices414 397 397 .280 290
Illinois Central 50 Central Pacific bonds. 108)	FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS
Cleveland & Pittsburg. 8016 U. P. bonds10314	more Wibbard Spances & Co. 475 how the wholes
Northwestern 3698 U. P. land-grant 10116	were: Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 475 bxs tin plate;
Northwestern pfd 56 U. P. sinking-fund, 9436	Fowler Bros., 620 sacks salt; Logan & Preston, 207
BIATE BUNDS.	sacks salt Inn 17 duties collected \$9 200 co

REAL ESTATE.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock

on Wednesday moraing and for the corresponding

1877. | 1876. | 1877. | 1876.

Tuesday, Jan. 17:

POREIGN IMPORTATIONS
were: Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 475 bxs tin plate; Northwestern prid. 86 U. P. sinking-fund.
Tennessee 68, old. 43 Virginia 68, new Tennessee 68, new 43½ Missouri 68.
Virginia 68, old. 30 Virginia 68, new Virginia 68, old. 30 Virginia 68, old. 68, old. 30 Virginia 68, old. 68, o

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—This market was active, excited, weak, and a material shrinkage in values occurred, with the tendency at the close rather favoring a further drop in prices. The offerings of product for future delivery were very large, a number of those who have been on the long side for some time past waiting to unload, while some orders were received from the country to sell. Besides this there was considerable property sold because margins had run out, the decline being so steady and so rapid that commission men did not have time to notify their principals of the condition of things, and the prominent parties who have been permanent bears for weeks past, how thist the deal has turned in their favor, lent the market a helping hand downward by selling large lots for delivery within the next two months. Another incentive to weakness was the fact that packers were not buying any hogs at the Stock-Yards, though they offered to take a few of the better grades at 30410c decine from yesterday. Then, too, the shipments are small, comparatively speaking, while the receipts are fair, heace our stock is steadily increasing rather than diminishing. Orders on consumptive account were small, the decline of the last ten days not seeming to have developed any increased consumption; at any rate, when the decline of the last ten days not seeming to have developed any increased consumption; at any rate, was a combination of circumstances to force prices down, hence the bears had a field day, so well as a preditable day. Foreign and domestic markets were quoted unchanged, but no doubt will follow the deal in this city. Chicago is the leader, not one of the lest. DOLEION.
LONDON, Jan. 17.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today, 2830, 000.
Consols, money and account, 95 9-16,
United States Bonds—638, 105%; '67s, 109; 10-40s, 1094; new \$6, 107%.
New York Central, 99; Erie, 94; preferred, 17. 17.
Pants, Jan. 17.—Rentes, 106f 47%c.
FHANKPORT, Jan. 17.—United States Bonds—New Ss, 102%.
NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Gold, 107%@107%.
Sight exchange on New York, % discount.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 515%.

BRITISH CROP RETURNS.

private letter from Winona, Minn., of rece, contains the following information relative

opened weak dropped 500 per bri reacted lic, but weakened off again, and closed at the lowest figures of the day. Sales were reported of 270 bris cash (heavy, and sold early) at \$17.50; 14,500 bris seller February at \$18.706,17.30; 39,750 bris seller March at \$16.506,17.05; 500 bris seller April at \$17.73617.95. Total, 35.020 bris. The market closed steady at \$16.506,17.05; 500 bris seller April at \$17.73617.95. Total, 35.020 bris. The market closed steady at \$16.506,17.05; 6 cash or seller January; \$18.656,18.70 seller February; \$18.056,18.70 seller February; \$10.050 seller March at \$12.75.

LAND—Was also active and weak, with the tendendrisk seller market favorable to a further shrinkage in values. Transactions were entirely on speculative secount, the favorite option being seller March. There was no demand for spot property, hence no transactions. Sales were reported of 7.000 tes seller February at \$10.756,10.85; 26,000 tes seller March at \$10.906,11.25; 1.250 tes seller April at \$11.776,911.35. Total, \$4.250 tes. The market closed steady at \$10.559, 10.60 cash or January; \$10.726,200.75 seller February; \$10.676,200.75 seller February; \$10.676,200.75 seller February; \$10.676,200.75 seller Warch at \$10.676,200.75 seller February; \$10.726,200.75 seller February; \$10.676,200.75 seller February; \$10.726,200.75 seller February; \$10.676,200.75 seller February; \$10.726,200.75 seller February; \$10.726,200.75 seller February;

Tuesday, Jan. 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

CITY PROPERTY.

Ward st, 119 3-10 ft so f Belden av. e f. 24x124
ft, with building, dated Jan. 15.

Farrell st, 200 ft n of Thirty-drest st, wf, 25x104
ft, dated Jan. 15.

Michigana v. 167 ft s of Congress st, e f, 111/gx
17:29 ft dated Nov. 25, 1878.

Twenty-sixth st, 72 ft e of Garibaidi st, n f.
24x109/g ft, dated Jan. 19.

Werson av. 47 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, wf, unWerson av. 47 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, wf, unWerson av. 47 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, st, 12,000

Werson av. 47 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, wf, unWerson av. 47 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, st, 12,000

Wenty Mailson st, 250 ft of Relabeth st, st, 50

Wenty St, 257 ft adjoining on Rice st, dated
Nov. 20, 1878.

Moore st, s e corner of Rice st, st, 40x100 ft,
with 25x125 ft adjoining on Rice st, dated
Nov. 20, 1878.

Twenty-second st, 73 ft e of Oakley st, st, f.72x
100 ft, with 72x100 ft on Moorce st in same
block, dated Nov. 20, 1878.

Archer av. 383 ft s w of Wentworth av. st, 7,000

Archer av. 383 ft s w of Wentworth av. st, 7,000

Archer av. 383 ft s w of Wentworth av. st, 7,000

South of City Lintre within a Radius of saven

Spencer av. 125 ft n of Forty-third st, wf, 100

ft-to alley, dated Jan. 16.

Chappel place, s e cor of Forty-third st, wf, 100

ft-to siley, dated Jan. 16.

Chappel place, s e cor of Forty-third st, wf, 100

ft-to siley, dated Jan. 16.

Chappel place, s e cor of Forty-third st, wf, 100

ft-to siley, dated Jan. 16.

Chappel place, s e cor of Forty-third st, wf, 100

ft-to siley, dated Jan. 16.

South of the strength of and packed.

Garanz.—Was quiet at 5@c.

BREP PRODUCTS.—Were steady and quiet at \$10.50@
10.75 for mess: \$11.50@11.75 for extra mess; and \$21.00
221.80 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 75@c for city, and 65@
75c for country jots, the inside for No. J.

trans before the market collapsed.

The New Yellinois Central has attracted attraction from the market of the terms of the collapsed of the co

d, hence there is reason to anticipate an inthe inside quotation. Selier the month dull at 43%6.
43%6. closing at 43%6. Cash No. 2 or high mixed sold
43%6. closing at 43%6. Cash No. 2 or high mixed sold
at 33%6. Cash aid closed dull at 43%6. New high mixed
at 43%6. We high mixed
at 33%6. Cash sales were reported of 39.00 bu No. 2
and high mixed at 34%6. Sold bu new high
mixed at 34%6. Sold bu new high aid at 43%6. The sold bu new high
mixed at 34%6. Sold bu new high aid to 14%6. The sold bu new high
mixed at 34%6. Sold bu new high aid to 14%6. The sold bu new high
mixed at 34%6. Sold bu new high aid to 14%6. The sold but new high
mixed at 44%6. Total, 65.800 bu new high
as high mixed at 44%. Total, 65.800 bu.

OATS—Were very quiet and a shade easier, closing
rather weak in sympathy with other grain, though the
offerings were moderate and the receipts very light.
At one time several sellers appeared on the floor, but
there was little demand from any source and the market closed duies. February sold at 35%6356. March
at 36%350%4. and Appl at 5705746. All offering
the sold at 35%6. The sold but sold at 36%636. March
sold of freeh at 37c. Bright samples were in fair request. Cash sales were reported of 7,400 bu No. 2 at
33%6. Coo bu rejected at 26%36. February was
and offerings were light. No. 2 sold at 72c, and a round
lot at 72%6. and rejected at 26%36. February
and offerings were light. No. 2 sold at 72c, and a round
lot at 72%6. Cash aless were reported of 5.800 bu

No. 2 at 50%6. Cash aless were reported of 6.800 bu
No. 3 at 50%676. Cash aless were reported of 6.800 bu
No. 3 at 50%676. Cash aless were reported of 6.800 bu
No. 3 at 50%676. Cash aless were reported of 6.800 bu
No. 3 at 50%676. Cash aless were reported of 6.800 bu
No. 3 at 50%676. Cash aless were reported of 6.800 bu
No. 3 at 50%676. Cash aless were reported of 6.800 bu
No. 3 at 50%676. The price for regular being about 60%
defic. Old No. 2 sold at 80%676. The receipts in the
Fulton klevator, the price for regular being about 60%
defic. Old No. 2 sold at 80%676. The sold at 60%676.

Ma vate letter from Winons, Minn., of recent ontains the following information relative to cks of wheat:
ess from fourieen different points along the 6 St. Peter kallroad give 216 500 hu of wheat, to which add 20,000 for Winons, making 238. Advices from these fouriees points estimated out of crop back in farmers' hands from queto three-eighths, only one giving it at one-eighth at three-eighths, one at 20 per cent, one at one-balance at one-fourth. The total back in the estimated variously from 5,000,000 to 8,030. If the crop this year be estimated at 13,000,000, the 8,000,000 to ket is about right, but if the crop ut 15,000,000, I think, counting old wheat, that 30 would be about right. Prices to-day, \$1.321. or No. 1.

No. 3 red winter wheat at Kansas City (Feb. 17)
ras quoted at \$1.38@1.39. No No. 2 offered.

Messrs. Bates, Woods & Co., of San Francisco,
elegraphed yesterday:

'Moderate rains have fallen to-day all over the State, and good indications for more. Crop pros-pects much improved. Stocks Jan. 1 were 58,000 orls of flour, 3,500,000 centals wheat, 1,500,000

peets much improved. Stocks Jan. 1 were 58,000 bris of flour, 3,500,000 centals wheat, 1,500,000 centals barley."

Dry goods were ordered with fair liberality for the season, staple cotton goods, in which the tendency is strongly upward, receiving the most attention. Groceries were in good demand, and previous prices were in good demand, and previous prices were invariably sustained. Coffees, sugars, sirups, teas, and spices were firm. The dried-fruit market was quoted quiet, with prices about steady. Fish were in liberal demand at firmly-maintained prices. No changes of importance were apparent in the leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood markets. Oils were quiet at Tuesday's quotations, with linseed, lard, turpentine, whale, and carbon firmly held.

The lumber market continues very quiet. Drugs and chemicals were rather quiet but steady, and some articles are quoted firmer. Wool, hops, and broom-corn were mactive, and little better than nominal. Hay was dull and weaker, the advance in freights having cut off the outside demand, and the local inquiry is limited, and unequal to the offerings. Seeds were firm, though quiet, partly en account of the small offerings of prime samples. The demand for hides is moderate and the market weak under abundant offerings, and owing to the dullness East. Green fruits were in better local request. Game and poultry continue in moderate local demand and steady.

Rail freights were quoted firm at the recent advance, the rates being 40c on grain and 50c on bulk meats and 80c per bri on flour to New York, and 55c for bulk meats and 45c on grain to Boston; also at 35c on grain to Baltimore and 36c on de to Philadelphia. It is understood, that all the Eastern trunk lines except the Michigan Southern are charging the above rates, and that road, having been blockaded by the snow-storm, is taking-little freight.

BRITISH CROP RETURNS.

The Mark Lane Express, in printing an abstract

March.

Mess pork was quiet and stronger, closing at \$16.750
16.77% for February, and \$17.025@17.07% for March,
with asies of 1.750 bris at \$18.75 for February, and
\$17.025@17.05 for March.
Lard was quiet, atvancing 75@10c, and closing at
\$10.75@10.625 for ext month, and \$10.975@11.00 for
March. Sales 500 tes at \$10.975 for March.
Short-rice were 56 lower, sales being made of 150,000
lbs at 856 for March. GENERAL MARKETS.

Short-rits were 1/c lower, saies being made of 150,000 lbs at 8/c for March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.070:2.14.

BROUM-CORN—The market is very dull, and stocks are accumulating, but dealers are retailing at unchanged prices, and a general reduction in values would probably attract but little trade. Choice green brush, with hurl enough te work it, \$400/60; red tipped with do. 464/60; green covers and inside, \$400/60; red tipped do. 3/40/40; green covers and inside, \$400/60; red tipped do. 3/40/40; green covers and inside, \$400/60; crooked do. 263/6.

BUTTER—There was more doing than on the previous day, both the local trade and shippers taking hold with more freedom. Values were unchanged. Good to choice qualities remain firm, under moderate offering, while for the grades below choice the market lacks strength. We still quote as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, \$702830; medium te good, 180226; inferior to common. 180160; roll, 150220.

BAGGING—Grain bags were ordered in small quantities, and other goods in the list also were dealt in rather sparingly. Prices were firm and unchanged: Stark. A. 23/6c; Montaup, A. 21/60; Peerless, A. 21/60; Outario, A. 21/60; Nontaup, A. 21/60; Teerless, A. 21/60; outario, A. 21/60; in the lack of the double states and the start of the drop in provisions. Port of the start of the drop in provisions also being restricted to such outsities as were required for current trade. We note the market firm at 13/613/61 (and 13/61/61 (and b. \$1, 50:s1. 50: root rhef. E. L., powd., b. \$1, 25:s1. 50: salta, Epsom. b. \$5:636: silver eryst., oz. 90:6381.00: toap. Castlie, gen., b., 10:3340: sulphur. b., 45:636: sassafras bark, 13:s15c.
EGGS—Fresi packages were scarce and salable at 25 6:25c, and single packages at 50c. Pickled were quoted at 15:6226.

6:30. and single packages at 30c. Pickied were quoted FigH—Business continues to improve, and the general tendency of prices seems to be to increased firmness. Stocks are in good shape, and the position of the market give satisfaction to jobbers. We again quote as follows: No. 1 whitefish, %-bri. \$5.00; No. 2do, \$4.75; trout, \$4.00; No. 1 whitefish, %-bri. \$5.00; No. 2do, \$4.75; trout, \$4.00; No. 1 whitefish, %-bri. \$5.00; No. 2do, \$4.75; trout, \$4.00; No. 1 whitefish, %-bri. \$5.00; No. 2do, \$4.75; trout, \$5.00; No. 1 shore extra. %-bri. \$12.00; No. 1 bay, \$8.00; 85.75; No. 1 shore kits, large, \$1.76; 1.00; No. 1 bay, \$1.00; No. 1 bay, \$1.00; No. 1 shore kits, large, \$1.76; 1.00; bank codish, \$3.25; George's codish, \$5.75; Labrador herring, park bri. \$4.25; Labrador herring, bell bri. \$4.25; Labrador herring,

bering, rough, ora, so, co., so, got, s. 20. I berring, per box. 30c: No. I berring, per box. 30c: No.

Receips since Jan. 1, 5,900 tons; same time last year, 9,348 tons. Deficiers since Jan. 1, 15,02 tons; same time last year, 15,748 tons. Deficiency in stock compared with last year, 25,900 tons, or 64 per cent.

The cent. The stock compared with last year, 25,900 tons, or 64 per cent. The stock of spices in New York and in Boston on the 2d inst. Is stated by Mr. Lewis German as follows:

1877. 1878. 1878.

Last Lewis German as follows:

1877. 1878. 1878. 22.0.0

Nutmega pkgs 2, 282 1, 387 5, 100

Pepper, bags 43, 151 42, 445 28, 601

Mace, pkgs 5, 778 3800 7, 617 15, 456

Hore-Carolina, 69654c: Lonisian, 5964c.

Copyras -0. G. Java. 206356c: Java. No. 2, 20466

Elocation of the stock of the st

115 deg. best, 30cs60/sc; do. Illinois legal test 150 deg. 343/c335c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 30fsc; extra lard oil, 58c; No. 1, 80c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 65c; boiled, 70c; whale, winter biesched, 50c; sperm, 82, 15; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, 81, 65c; sperm, 82, 15; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, 81, 65c; sperm, 82, 15; neatsfoot oil, 80c; 70c; turpentine, 50c; arasita, 35c; plumbago oil, 80c; 70c; turpentine, 58c; naphtha, decdorized, 63 gravity, 165ilie; West Yirguis oils, natural, 29 deg. 35c; natural 30 deg. 30c; reduced, 28 deg. 35c; reduced, 28 deg. 35c; natural 30 deg. 30c; reduced, 28 deg. 35c; natural 30 deg. 30c; reduced, 28 deg. 35c; natural 30 deg. 30c; reduced, 28 deg. 35c; sperment in small lots from store, and the general market was frm, the receipts being small and the stocks in store low. Quorations: Peachblows, 81,0031,10 car-lots; 81, 1561, 15 at recall; fairly fone, 80cs; 81, 05 car-lots; 81, 1631, 15 at recall; mixed, 73cs; 80c per bu in car-lots, 81, 1641, 15 at recall; mixed, 73cs; 80c per bu in car-lots, 81, 1641, 15 at recall; mixed, 73cs; 80c per bu in car-lots, 81, 1641, 15 at recall; mixed, 73cs; 80c per bu in car-lots, 81, 1641, 15 at recall; mixed, 73cs; 80c per bu in car-lots, 81, 1641, 15 at recall; mixed, 73cs; 80c per bu in car-lots, 81, 1641, 15 at recall; mixed, 73cs; 80c per bu in car-lots, 81, 1641, 15 at recall; mixed, 73cs; 80c per bu in car-lots, 81, 1641, 15 at recall; mixed, 73cs; 80c per bu in car-lots, 81, 1641, 15 at recall; mixed, 73cs; 80c per bu in car-lots, 81, 1641, 15 at recall; mixed, 73cs; 80c per bu in car-lots, 81, 1641, 15 at recall; mixed, 81, 1641, at 003605, and miles it occ.

guoted at 003685c.

SALT—Was quiet and steady: Fine sait, \$1.40; ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$2.75; dairy, with bags, \$3.50; Asiston dairy, per sack, \$4.00.

WOUL—Was quiet and nominally unchanged: Phece, washed, fine and medium, \$56376; do coarse, \$3638c; fleece, unwashed, fine, heavy to light, 20324c; do coarse and medium, \$26479c; tih-washed, prime, 400 coarse and medium, \$26479c; tih-washed, prime, 400 coarse and medium, \$26479c; tih-washed, prime, 400 LIVE STOCK.

Hogs, 11,948 4,612 8,000 487 1,581 850 147

CATTLE—There was an active cattle market, and a firm one. The receipts considerably exceeded the number looked for, but the firm position of the Eastern markets gave shippers confidence, and from early in the day until the close the scale-men were kept constantly employed. The advance was not confined to any particular class of stock, but extended to all grades. The improvement, as compared with the closing prices of last week, was 15a25c, butchers' stuff selling at \$3.0033.65, and common to exters shipping steers at \$4.0036.05. Brown, Price & Co. obtained the latter figures for 14 head, averaging 1,504. Sales were reported by Strader, Wastsworth & Hall at \$3.75; by tregory, Choley & Co., \$3.375; and by M. Green & Co. at \$5.30. The market closed firm.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fast, well-formed 3-year to 3-year old steers, weighing 1, 400 to 55.2563. 75

Good Beatle - Ut as tended steers, weighing 1, 400 to 1, 200 Ba.

Butchers' Stock.—Poor to common steers, and common to cholee cown, for city slaughter, weighing 100 to 1, 100 Ba.

Butchers' Stock.—Poor to common steers, and common to cholee cown, for city slaughter, weighing 100 to 1, 100 Ba.

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Butchers' Stock.—Poor to common steers, and common to cholee cown, for city slaughter, weighing 100 to 1, 100 Ba.

Butchers' Stock acthe—Common cattie, weighing 700 to 1, 100 Ba.

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Butchers' Stock acthe—Common cattie, weighing 700 to 1, 100 Ba.

Butchers' Stock acthe—Common cattie, weighing 700 to 1, 100 Ba.

Butchers' Stock acthers' in Advanced Prices Assessing 70 and 70 and

CATTLE SALES.
Price: No.
Price: N Atr. 1, 594 1, 420 1, 325 1, 395 1, 294 1, 383 1, 383 1, 380 1, 226 1, 256 1, 264 1, 270 1, 252 1, 261 1, 252 1, 222 1, 222 1, 222 1, 222 1, 222 1, 224 1, 123 1, 182 1,

\$\text{weight as to decline from about \$\text{y}\$ is recessed \$\text{s}\$ and \$\text{c}\$ (\$\text{oc}\$ \text{c}\$). There was also a limited inquiry for choice to extra heavy shipping flogs, but for common to good heavy text refusing the name a price at which they would invest. Although the supply was small, not one-half the offerings were taken, and the market closed as it opened, dull and depressed. Trading was at \$5.00g \$5.50 for skippers, at \$6.00g \$6.15 for ordinary to choice light weights, and at \$6.20g \$6.75 for fair to extra heavy. We note the following:

| No. | Ar. | Price. | 50. | Ar. | Price. | No. | Ar. | Price. | 45. | 35. | \$6.00 | \$6.15 | \$6.00 | \$1.52 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6.00 | \$6

SHEEP-There was a fair demand, and the light supply was closed out at \$3.002.75 for common to extra grades.

NEW YORK,

N

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Livespool, Jan. 17-11 a. m.-Flours-No. 1, 28e;

LITERPOOL, Jan. 17-11 a. m.-FLOUR-NO. 1, 20s; No. 2, 20s.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 11s: No. 2, 10s 8d; spring, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s: white, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 10d; club, No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 11s 1d. Coru-New No. 1, 20s 6d; No. 2, 20s; old No. 3, 27s 6d; No. 2, 37s 6d.

PROVISIONS-PORK-TOS. Lard, S3s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17-1:30 p. m.-PORK-TOS.

Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17-1:30 p. m.-PORK-TOS.

Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17-Lizesi. -COTTON-Market easier; 6840746; sales, 10,000 balles; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,000.

BREADSTUFFS.-California white wheat, 10:0010 11d; do club, 11s 1dclils 5d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring. 10:0010; 10d winter, 10:0040411s. Flour-western mixed, 275,00

2754s; Western mixed, new, 20:0027s. Oats-American, 20s 8d.

PARS-Camadian, 2754s.

CLOVER SEED-756-90s.

PROVISIONS-Mess pork, 70s. Prime mess beef, 20s.

OIL-28s.
OMMOD. CMp; pale do, Lin.
UNPENTINE-35-61.
Jan. 17. -PETROLEUM-Ref.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Whitexy—Market quiet and Brm, with sales of 50 bris
1\$1.1\$ per callon.
1\$2.1\$ per callon.
1\$3.1\$ per callon.
1\$3.1\$ per callon.
1\$3.2\$ New York, Jan. 17. "Corrons—Quiet: 1354318 5-16c; futures closed steady; January, 131-35c; February, 13
1-60a13 3-35c; March, 13 5-16c; 131-15c; Pebruary, 13
1-60a13 3-35c; March, 13 5-16c; 131-15c; April, 13
1-62c; March, 13 1-62c; June, 1354313 25-5c; July, 14
13.13 25c; Cochoer, 1-6-16c; March, September, 136
13.13 25c; October, 1-6-16c; March, September, 136
13.13 25c; March, 14-16c; March, 13-16c; March, 13-1

offici refined heavy, 1146118c. Molasses New Meland land heavy 456468; Coreign dull. Rice—Demand fair and market firm: Louisiana, 44686; Carolina, 56,4646; Carolina, 57,4646; Carolina,

NAIS-SCHOOL

NEW ORLEANS, JR. 17. -FLOUR-Steady, with a fair demand: no lower grades in market: XX \$6,25 \times 6.50; XXX, \$6,75 \times 6.50; XXX, \$6,25 \times 6.50; XXX, \$6,50; XXX, \$6,

Bacon di and nominal. Built meats dull and nominal. Built meats dull and nominal. Biggs meats dull and nominal. Biggs 15%c.

Whisky-Scarce and firm; \$1.09&1.10.
GROCKHIES-COffice quiet but firm: jobbing, 19¼@ 22½c gold. Sugar quiet but steady: inferior. 567c; common to good common. 786975c; fair to fully fair, 865%c: prime to choice. 35%sec; centrifugal, 569%c; pelow clarified, 99%10¼c. Mobasses dull and lower; to choice, 43%49c. Rick in good demand; prices a black highert 45%20c.

BRAN-90C.

PHILADELPHIA. Jan. 17.—PETROLEUM—Market casler; refined. 29%c; crude, 18%c.

Timorny—\$1.50.

Timo 9.25.
GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; amber, \$1.53@1.55;
white, \$1.00. Corn firm; white, 57%e; steam, 53%54e;
yellow 56% 557%c. Oats steady; white Western, 60.6
\$30. Barley—Canadian, \$1.00@1.15.
Paovisions—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Market dull; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 316-20c; firsts, 256-250c; Western extras, 206-250c; firsts, 256-250c; Western Cheese—Demand fair and market firm; 181-261-450c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1, 200 bu; corn, 105, 000 bu. Surpagarts—None.

CHERAR - Demand fair and market firm; 1814-1640.
CHERAR - Demand fair and market firm; 1814-1640.
SHOW-MARKET GUIL; 35-6370.
RECERPTS - Wheels, L. 230 bu; corn, 105, 000 bu.
SHIPMENTS - None.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17. - COTTON - Dull and easier; middling. 158,61556.
FILOUR-Strong and bucyant; Howard street, and western family, 87.0047.75.
GHAIN - Wheet quiet and easier; not quotably lower; remayivania rock, 81.3381.53.
GHAIN - Wheet quiet and easier; not quotably lower; remayivania rock, 81.3381.53.
GHAIN - Wheet quiet and lower; new Southern witten, 54-560-1; 69-5

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—WOOL—Steady and firm; fine fleeces in fair demand at 45.040; for X and XX Uhio and Pringivaliat 430450 for medium and No. 1; 40042c for Michigan and Wisconsin; combing and delaine in fair demand at 10.00 for medium and No. 1; 40042c for Michigan and Wisconsin; combing and delaine in fair demand; 34645c for very choise; for the purishing and example of the fair demand; 34645c for very choise; profess, 47650c.

FLOUR-Pirm.

GRAIN—Corn firm. Only firm.

DRY GOODS.

Naw York, Jan. 17.—There was a moderate business in cotton goods, and prices were firmly maintained. Brown sheetings were strong. Lonsdale bleached shirtings advanced Me. Columbian denims are advanced. Washington staple prints are up to ec. Men's wear or woolens are rather less active but steady. Worsted dress goods are beginning to move.

PETROLEUM.
CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 17.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged: standard white, 110 test, at 27c.
PITERUES, Jan. 17.—PETROLEUN—Quiet and unsetted; crude, 53.75 at Parker's; refined, 20%c, Philadelphia delivery.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 17.-SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE M 45c. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Corrow—Dull and lowers, sales, 2, 400 bales; good ordinary, 115(2)115(c; low mid-dling, 113(2)125(c; middling, 129(2)125(c; good middling, 125(c)125(c; middling, 121)15(c) fair, 125(c)125(c)

LESTON, Jan. 17. 125-68 125-60; net receipts, 1,822 bales; ports to the Continent, 636. Monte, Jan. 17.—Corrow—West; net receipts, 494 bales; sales, 500; exp GALVESTON, Jan. 17.—COFFON—Neell; middling, 12.4c; net receipts, 1,830; sales, 600; exports to (204; coastwise, 1,674.

BAILROAD TIME TAR ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF

CHICAGO & NORTHWERIERS 2 icket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman Heanal-st., corner Madison, and at the dense

g-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzis-sts. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEDA Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twesty-Ticket-unice, or Clark-st., southeast out-dolph, drand Facific Hotel, and as Falmer

Mail (via Main and Air Line)... 5:00a Day Express. 8:30a

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUT Leave.

RICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAME Inion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-ea Office, ex South Clark-st., opposite Sherman aud at Depot. Leave. 1 4

isconsin & Minnesota Thro Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro-Day Express. and Minne-sota Express. 5:05 p. 21:15 Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro-Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro-Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro-Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro-Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro-All trains run via Milwarkee. Tick and Minneapolis are good cither via Mad du Chien, or via Watertown) La Cross ILLINOIS CEFTEAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twanty-sea

Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clara

| Leave. | A 

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RA Depota, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket ( Clark-st., and at depots.

Mail and Express.
Ottawa and Streator Passengr 7 7:25 a. m. 7:55 a. m. 4:23 a \*Kr. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Mo CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILEOAD.

Depot corner Chicago-avenue and LarrabeeTicket edice 60 Clark-street.

PITTSBURG. PL WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY Leave. | Arrive

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILEDAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot a row-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Painer Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building)

Leave. | Arriva Morning Express.... \*\*\* 8:50 a. m. | 4:30 a. a. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFED BAIL SAL Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-Hos-office So Clark-st., Sherman House Leave. Arrive ADUCATIONAL.

BAYARD TAYLOR Says: "Itake great pleasure in recommondary parents the Academy at Media of Mr. swiths to lidge. I have had an opportunity for several years of observing the manner fa which this Academy a ducted, as well as the deportment of the pupils will cledit, and am attissed that nothing is neglected as can further both the intellectual and moral arment of the inter."

This Academy for Toung Men and Boys is 31 by rail from Philadelphia. Serie year for Mashing. Use, &c., Schooling Books &c., Vandelphia, Says a Year for Mashing. Use, &c., Schooling Books &c., S

NOTICE. TAX NOTICE. The State, County, City, and Town Taxe, the Town of NORTH CHICAGO, are now does

payable to the Town Collector at the County Inurer's Office, and also the Second Installment
the Lincoln Park Assessment.
The Collector will from this date proceed to
force the collection of the Personal Property Inand persons and corporations liable for this
will avoid expense by paying the same at cost
CHRISTIAN TEMPLI,
Town Collector North Chisas
Jan. 11, 1877.



\$100 Invested Has \$1.70 during the past few months, under our lay system of operating in Stocks. Hints with mominal sums and profits increased. Book using full information sent on application.

TUMBUIDGE & CO.
Bankers and Brokers. 2 Wall-st. New York

son, and Mal The Early History of the
—Ethan Allen
Associate

VERMO

the Stat

Celebration of the

Meeting of the Green-Residing in C

Addresses by Gurdon S

The Long Controversy with Regotiations with Cr. uspicious Beginning tion of a State A The Association of the rand vicinity who were born i second meeting last even House. The ordinary was a hardly large enough for the was larger than at the previgathering was intended to be friends of the State, and the would be

the time would be short speeches for as the material in the being abundant. But, as usomelody blundered, and the trous. The short speeches but in lieu thereof were entirely valuable addresses, which would have been so one evening. It is a mattkindness to the incipient A this out, because a repeti will kill it as dead A little more concert, have kept the speakers froothers' heels in the histor would have given a pleasing ing. It is, of course, desire that the speakers were not but only the Committee, when the speakers were not but only the Committee, when they will if it is not killed a Before calling the meeting nounced that

THE ROLL OF a was ready to be signed, as the following persons had a dues to Mr. John N. Hills temporary Treasurer for towns set after each perspirthplaces. The list cover present at the previous mannes are therefore duplic the list are new. It should seventy-five names given rhalf of those present. Folis A. E. Clark, Barre; L. B. A. B. Morgan, Rochester; lethel; D. R. Pearsons, Bradison, Irasburg; T. J. Suthe Norman Williams, Woodstock Bennington: J. Houghton, St. Wheelet, New Haven; George N. C. Draper, Sheldon; Franton; Henry P. Isham, Beaning Woodstock; F. M. Barret. Swindsor; W. V. Dana, Feachad eletown; J. W. Barley, Norman B. A. Branch, Orwell; C. N. A. J. Cutler, Montpelier; Normalis, J. Washer, J. Washer, J. George, Chester; Henry Woodstock; F. W. Kelly, Derthinesburg; N. H. Barnes, lager, Chester; Henry Woodstock; F. W. Kelly, Derthinesburg; N. H. Barnes, lager, Chester; Henry Woodstock; F. W. Kelly, Derthinesburg; N. H. Barnes, lager, Chester; Henry Woodstock; F. W. Kelly, Derthinesburg; N. H. Barnes, lager, Chester; Henry Woodstock; F. W. Kelly, Derthinesburg; N. H. Barnes, lager, Chester; Henry Woodstock; E. Switck; How Woodstock; E. Williams, Chelsea; Horase Milliams, Chelsea; Horase Little Chester; John N. Hills, A. Kelle

adopted by the delegates fro New Hampshire Grants at W 1777.—a hundred years ago. Joilowing letter from C. B. Justice of the Supreme Cour Caicaco, Jan. 17-Norma Mr Drah Sur: I regret I as severe a cold that I cannot according to the control of th

transorrers and Gentlers esting occasion you have chose esting occasion you have chose esting occasion you have chose man. I this day is the one-hundred Declaration of Independence they amounced themselves to ple, free from sileriance to kin claiming jurisdiction over the Lay occasion for as, the sons on memorate this event by a suitable purpose not only of perpet times of gar native state, but good fellowahip with each other continues of the said purpose the present task of present the pleasant task of present in foot of the early history. The territory embracing visited in the said of the carrier of the present the territory embracing visited and ladians, but for 100 years as battle-ground of the territor whites was borough, and though from the lent against the French in 174 wentworth, of New Hampeh of the soil under the New Ham 1763, by proclamation, the Good claimed the territory, under a lit to the Duke of York, under Shariffs to make returne to his suring a counter problamation of the Shariffs to make returne to his suring a counter problamation of the Crown, saking for the anneal the Crearitory was a The State of New York, work, and the Territory was a The State of New York, wow, and the Territory and issuing a truly of extensive the proposition of New York, wow, and the Territory was a The State of New York, wow, and the Territory was a The State of New York, wow, and the Territory was a The State of New York, wow, and the Territory was a transpict of New York, wow, and the Territory was a transpict of New York, wow, at which the people be anything to execute write.

Jears. This state of Gedance Gov. Tryon issued a proclam Rhan Allem, Seth Warner, and der within thirty days, under without senelt of cherry, offering the capture of Allen and others. They in turn offered a prehension of the Attorney of the Year. In 1776 the Year

17. — Corron—Nominal; tower c; net réceipts, 1,829 bales; gas, 600; exports to Great Britan

ROAD TIME TABLE

an CENTRAL RAILROAD

Leave.

Leave. | Arrive.

6:10 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 6:30 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 5:15 a. m. 9:00 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 11:10 a. m. 110:20 p. m. 6:10 a. m.

Leave. | Arrive.

\*10:00a. m. \* 4:00p. m. 5:05 p. m. \*11:00a m

RE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

LWAUKER & ST. PAUL RAILED corner Madison and Canal-siz. Tick th Clark-st., opposite Sherman Hos

RLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAN

e. for Omaha. 10:15 a. m. 4:25 p. m.

† Ex. Saturday. 1 Ex. Mond GO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

L WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY Leave. | Arrive.

MORE & OHIO RAILROAD

IN Exposition Building, foot of Mosoffices, sx Clark-st., Palmer Ross,
and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arriva.

Van Buren and Sherman-sta, Tieds
6 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

\*th & Atch Rx \*10:15 a m. \* 4:00 p. m. \*5:00 p. m. \*9:35 a m. \*10:00 p. m. 2 6:50 a m.

RD TAYLOR

great pleasure in recommending to many at Needia of Mr. Swithin C. Short is no opportunity for several years as manner in which this Academy is out the deportment of the pupils who at the deportment of the pupils who at the deportment of the pupils who at the intellectual and moral deroisoft. Seek a Year for so-reling the intellectual and moral deroisoft. Seek a Year for so-reling the pupils and the intellectual and moral deroisoft. Schooling Boots, &c., Prysiological and the seek and see

NOTICE.

anty, City, and Town Taxes, for RTH CHICAGO, are now due and own Collector at the County Treased also the Second Installment of Assessment.

Will from this date proceed to encoro of the Personal Property Tax. I corporations liable for this tax by paying the same at once.

CHRISTIAN TEMPEL,

Town Collector North Chicago.

Town Collector North Chicago.

FAIRBANKS'
SCALES

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

OF ALL KI

vested Has \$1.700
d a Profit of \$1.700
ew months, under our improved
g in Stocks. Risks reduced to
profits increased. Book contains
as and on application.
TUMBRIDGE & CO.
rokers. 2 Wall-st. New York.

AGENTS for the largest and be willing Stationery Package in the World. It contains its sheet employer, is enveloped, pennit, be sheet employer, is enveloped, pennit, be sheet employer, with clegant gold place addler fashfounder faury set, his events 5 puckages, with about 1001/Patent Lever Watch fire of Co., 769 Broadway.

PINANCIAL.

DUCATIONAL.

th-sta. Ticket Offices a

7:25 a. m. 7:45 p. m.

The Early History of the Young Republic Ethan Allen and His & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive

VERMONT.

the State.

Residing in Chicago.

Mesers, Isham, Skinner, Jame-

son, and Mattocks,

into the Union. New York elebration of the Centennial of teeting of the Green-Mountain Boys adresses by Gurdon S. Hubbard, and

The strain is the response of the transport of the strain in the strain

Coursed the 17th. It was a matter, perhaps, of slight consequence whether they fixed upon the 18th, 16th, or 17th, since Vermont about these times was very independent. [Laughter.] The Declaration was but a publication of what had existed for a good many years. For twelve years previous Vermont had been engaged in a conflict that was internecine, in some respects, with the State of New York, then, as now, the Empire State of the United States, after, perhaps, the State of Massachusetts. She had been fighting every year, and sometimes twice a year, to best off the interlopers from New York, who, under titles derived from Gov. Colden, were seeking to occupy lands that had been granted by Gov. Wentworth, of New Hampshire. Sometimes suits in ejectment were commenced. The process served was an application of birch roda, and it was found a more effective and expeditious mode of applying justice than the Judges were able to apply in the courts of Chicago. [Applauses and laughter.] Allusion had been made to Remember Baker. He was taken prisoner once, and a party of his friends and neighbors followed the New-Yorkers to and the 17th. It was a matter, p

RELIGIOUS.

Mesers. Whittle and Stebbins Begin Their Revival Services.

Meetings at the Tabernacle and in Plymouth Church.

Last Day's Session of the Universalist Western Board of Missions.

Meeting of the Episcopalian Board for the State of Illinois,

WHITTLE AND STEBBINS. THE NOON PRAYES-MEETING at Farwell Hall, led by Messrs. Whittle and Stebbins, was very well attended, the audito-

Stebbins, was very well attended, the auditorium being full.

After the singing of a hymn, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, offered prayer, asking God to breathe upon them the Holy Ghost from on high that they might have the spirit of prayer; that, resting upon the promises of God, they might press their way with boldness to the throne of grace, and lay their petitions before God. He asked Him to give them faith, to help them to feel the need of Christ.

The hymn, "I need Thee every hour." The hymn, "I need Thee every hour," was

The hymn, "I need Thee every hour," was sung.

The Rev. E. R. Davis then read the following REQUESTS FOR PLATERS:

That the Holy Spirit will manifest His saving and healing power with the clurch, pastors, and people of Havans, Brimfield, Thoraton, Homewood, Highland Park, Austin, and Hyde Park, Ill., and with Lima and Avon Springs, N. Y.; for Wellesley, Amherst, and Hamilton Colleges; for a gospel singer; for a man in Boston. Personal requests, by a man in Indiana that God will convert his soul and save his children; by a wife and mother for the conversion of her husband and children; for a wayward son and the salvation of fitten sons by their parents, twelve husbands by their wives, and five sons-in-law; for the conversion of three fathers and four daughters; an invalide; an inquirer; two sick brothers and the salvation of seven brothers and three sisters; that Jesus will save a young girl; for a soul in great trouble; for the policemen of this city; "for my husband "and children and four unsaved friends; for several young converts to be led by the Holy Spirit, and for Christians for the fullness of the desired bleesing; for the Superintendent and a teacher of a mission Sunday-school in Hyde Park; for the reformed men of the city.

Mr. Charles S. Morton returned thanks to God for the experience He had given them since they started in the Christian life, and asked Him to teach them how to fully consecrate themselves to Him. He asked a blessing upon the work in Boston, and that many souls might be saved there.

Maj. WHITTLE

read several verses of the tenth chapter of Gal read several verses of the tenth chapter of Galatians, and said we had to recognize all through the Bible the truth that God selected individual men to do a great work for Him, and that these men whom He had filled with the Holy Spirit were in especial relation to Him as His chosen instruments, and that He protected, and guarded, and blessed them. This had been true also in the history of the Church, and was so today. They had been greatly blessed by having with them one of those whom God had made His special instrument. They were to recognize this not in any sense of man-worship, but in the sense, "They glorify God in me." They should also remember the other part of the truth: that there was going to come to many of the new converts, and to many Christians, a great blessing in the fact that the one they had been looking to as a leader had been taken away. One (Moody) who had been a great prop to him had been removed, and there was no special reason why the people should pray to God to qualify him (Whittle) for the work. The power of Moody was the power of God in him. They should remember that their power was either man's power of the fiesh used to arrest the Church, or it was the Holy Ghost power to used to build up the Church. Let everything of flesh of man be out away, and wait on God to be filled with His spirit, that each one in his measure might build up the Church of the living God.

The hymn "What a friend we have in Jesus" was sung, and this was followed by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Patton.

The hymn "What a friend we have in Jesus" was sung, and this was followed by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Patton.

THE REV. MR. MORGAN
said we must go to the words of God for counsel in everything. The Lord had taken the brother (Moody) away, yet it did not follow that the work must stop. If we wanted to go on we must not stand with the majority; that was standing still; but with the Master; that was going on. If we came to know the death of the fiesh, the death of every hope we had, the Master would stand by us, if we were faithful and walked with Him. They were not to say "Where is the Lord God of D. L. Moody?" but "Where is the Lord God of D. L. Moody?" but "Where is the Lord God of D. L. Moody?" but "Where is the Lord God of D. L. Moody?" but "Where is the Lord God of D. L. Moody?" but "Him in His Tullness, and a greater work would

andience, and if they accepted, they he Spirit of God in their souls, poke to Nicodemus in the dimness hearts of men, and offering them the same Gospel and salvation that he extended those who besonght Him then. Men might wonder that Christ should ask their love as the Samarian wondered that He should ask a drink of water at her hands. There was no difference among those who sin and fall short of the glory of God. They must be born again before they could inherit the kingdom of Heaven.

At the conclusion of the sermon, Mr. Stebbins sang "Almost persuaded," and after further musical exercises the audience dispersed.

THE UNIVERSALISTS. MERTING OF THE WESTERN MISSIONARY BOARD.

The Conference of Universalist ministers was continued yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's Church, Michigan avenue, near Eighteenth street. Ald. Throop presided.

The attendance was not as large as on the previous day. Many ministers who had promised to attend were snowed up in different sections of the country.

ised to attend were snowed up in different sections of the country.

The meeting was opened with devotional exercises, after which the Rev. Mr. Crossley, of Indiana, commenced the discussion of the topic, "Our Duties as Universalists." He would assume, as a basis of what he would say, that the Universalist denomination was a Christian denomination; that the Universalist Church was a branch of the Church of Christ. That being so, their duties were simply those of a Christian, whatever they might be. Their thoughts must drift in the old way in which the world had whatever they might be. Their thoughts must drift in the old way in which the world had traveled for ages past in seeking the light of truth. Their Church differed somewhat from others in fundamental principles, but it was founded on the Gospel of Christ. He could not conceive the Christian or any other religion separated from man; he could not conceive of any truth only as touching the interests of mankind; and, therefore, he could not conceive of any line of duty to be performed except it was associated with the interests of humanity. It was their duty to take hold of the truth so that it would take hold of them, and lift them up and strengthen and fit them of the active duties of life. They must attend the school of Christ, and follow in the footsteps of the great Teacher. They should give attention to moral and spiritual things. Worship was the natural condition and state of the soul, and the proper exercise which expanded it. It was their duty to do carnestly whatever they found to do; to build up churches and make them live and effective in the Master's service. Their solemn and sacred duty, in connection with the name they had assumed before the world as a band of believers, was to put into practice their faith, to be true to their convictions, and alive to every interest belonging to a well-regulated Christian Church.

The law. Mr. Hisses,

The hymn "Tell me the old, old story" was then sung.

THE REV. MR. HYMES,

of Oak Park, followed with a few remarks on the topic. He thought members of their denomination were demanding a little more emotionalism thrown into their church policy. But emotionalism was not worth much in religious work. A little of it did well at times. If they insisted on using emotionalism, it would be like using spiritual carmine and lake, which would surely fade, as the material carmine and lake did in Reynold's pictures. The immediate effects of emotionalism were encouraging, but for his part be liked the permanent effects of good common sense in preaching and in Christian work. At the present time, when the people were abnormally excited over spiritual matters, he could understand how emotionalism was brought to the front, and that Universalists were getting alarmed lest they did not have enough of it in their worship. He thought they had as much as they needed, and perhaps more than was good for them. He would not talk any longer; he was afraid of saying something that many would not like to hear, and felt very strong on this subject. He nrged them to cling to the good old methods which had done so much good in the liberal world,—those suggested by common sense.

"Pull for the shore, saflor," was sung very sweetly by Miss Hiltz.

THE REV. MR. LEAVITT,

of Wisconsin, expressed humself decidedly in

sweetly by Miss Hiltz.

THE REV. MR. LEAVITT,
of Wisconsin, expressed himself decidedly in
favor of emotionalism, and pleaded for more of
it in the church. It would be good for all
churches at the present day if they would heed
the Master's command and "go into all the
world and preach the Gospel." They needed
a religious reformation. He did not believe in everything that Brother Moody
preached, but the evangelist believed
in the Bible and trusted implicitly on Christ.
God bless the great evangelist; he was doing a in the Bible and trusted implicitly on Christ. God bless the great evangelist; he was doing a good work. When would they have a Universalist Moody? They needed one to lead in a great revival of Christianity and to spread the beautiful teachings of Jesus Christ.

The Rev. Mr. Butler, of Wisconsin, said their duty might be summed up as follows; To live the Christian life, as it was patterned by Christ. They had built an excellent

The state of the control of the cont

their convictions were true, their emotions had a good foundation, and there would be no back-sliding.

The Chairman remarked that the Western Board was created with the hope that the brethren stationed in localities where they were strong would go into parishes occasionally where the interest was weak or waning, so that the Church might be built up, sustained, or pushed forward. The movement was sanctioned by the ministers, and their flocks were willing that they should go forth now and then to this missionary labor. He had no doubt excellent results would flow from the system.

The Rev. Mr. Laing was favorably impressed with the plan proposed by the Western Board, and thought it would work well. If the true religion of common sense were presched, its acceptance would be a good investment for every person, even if their hope in regard to the future should be as the baseless fabric of a dream. The Rev. Mr. Crossley remarked that the Western Board was but limited in its powers, and at best could only work through the frieuds of the cause. They could but help in a limited manner those ready to help themselves. If, however, they acted as had been suggested they could accomplish something; if not, there would be no sugmentation of their numbers or increase of spiritual blessings.

Dr. Ryder said every Universalist ought to be a Western Board of Missions; if they put into practice the principles they professed, the Church would grow and prosper. He urged them all to work faithfully so that the grace of the Lord might rest upon them.

The meeting closed in the usual manner.

ight rest upon them.

The meeting closed in the usual manner.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONS.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONS.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE DIOCESAN BOARD.

A meeting of the board of Missions of the
Episcopal Diocese of Illinois was held yesterday
at the residence of Bishop McLaren, No. 105
Ashland avenue. Among those present were
the Hon. S. M. Etter, R. P. Johnson, H. H.
Candee, and the Revs. T. N. Morrison, D. D.,
Bloomington; S. Chase, Robin's Nest, Ill.; F.
M. Gregg, Springfield; and D. W. Dresser, Carlinville.

M. Gregg, Springfield; and D. W. Dresser, Carlinville.

Reports from thirteen missions were read showing a prosperous condition of the work, and the stipends for the quarter ending Jan. I were ordered paid. Nine new missionaries were appointed. Clergymen, assisted by the Board of Missions, now hold services in the following places: Savannah, Morrison, Harvard, Danville, Mound City, Pulaski, Vills Ridge, Mt. Vernon, Ceotralia, Beardstown, Havana, Petersburg, Carlisle, Geneva, Elgin, Dundee, Tiskilwa, Princeton, Aledo, Woodhull, Kewanee, Wyoming, Streator, Chicago, St. Anne, Rantoul, Thomasboro, Chebanse, Mansfield, Blue Ridge, Bunker Hill, Litchfield, Gillespie, Algonquin, Crystal Lake, Blivin's Mills, Lawndale, La Grange.

Arrangements were made for bolding regular

Crystal Lake, Blivin's Mills, Lawndale, La Grange.

Arrangements were made for holding regular divine services in several other points in the diocese.

The Treasurer reported that sixty-two parishes had contributed to the mission fund during the quarier to the extent of \$1,035; and that personal subscriptions aggregating \$1,030 had been received.

The total simount appropriated for the payment of arrears and the assistance of missionaries for the current year was \$5,244.

The Board then adjourned to meet in April at the call of Bishop McLaren.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

Toronto—The Subjects Discussed.

Special Discussed.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 17.—The annual session of the Dominion Board of Trade commenced today. The official programme is a lengthy one, and comprises twenty-eight subjects, all of which are of great importance to the mercantile

community.

The President's annual address contained an able review of the trade of the Dominion during the past two years. He gave a series of interesting statistics of imports and exports. Alluding to the failures of the last year, he stated that the liabilities of the firms which had come to grief were over \$25,000,000, or one-

FINANCIAL New York, Jan. 17 .- The su Benedict & Co., hat manufacturers with liabilities at \$150,000, throws ployment 250 operatives in their Bethel, Conn.

> AMUSEMENTS. McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last week of the Eminent Actor.

Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH.

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, Sheridan

Knowles' beautiful play of

VIRGINIUS.

Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH

RGINIUS......Mr. JOHN McCULLOU riday—RICHELLEU. aturcay Afternoon—McCullough Matthee. ext Week—The successful actress, Lou

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. OB ONE WEEK ONLY. Every Evening and Wed IMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS PRICES—S1, 75c, 50c, and 25c. Matines Prices—75c, 50c, and 30c. Next Week—LR COMMANDEUR CAZENEUVE the EMPEROR OF PRESTIDIUITATEURS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. MAGUIRE & HAVERLY...

ARRIVED AT LAST! DALY'S FIPTH AVENUE THEATRE OO. Will PUSITIVELY appear to-night, and the b

PIQUE. Next Week-LIFE.

ADELPHI THEATRE. LADIES' NIGHT.

ROLLIN HOWARD'S COMBINATION. M'ile. Casteleoni and Her Troupe. YEAST LYNNE. THREE SISTERS Saturday Next—OLIVER TWIST. Matiness—Wednesday and Saturday. Next Ladies Night—Sunday. Monday—Entire Change of Programm

COLISEIM.

The largest and best Specialty Company in the city. Forty First-Class Artists In a Programme of Rare Morti, Every Kvening at 8, and Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday Afternoon at 2:30.

McCORMICK HALL. Prof. O. S. FOWLER, Thursday Evening, Jan. 18.
to Gentlemen. Admission, 50c. On MAN A
Consultations as to your own and y
Children's Parenology, best business, culture, esc. de
rom 8 a. m. till 10 p. m. as the PALMEE HOUSE.

EXPOSITION RINK. SPLENDID ICE

Grand Masquerade Thursday, Jan. 18.

United States of America, Northern Dis of Illinois, 88.

n the Cremit Court thereof, William I James IX Fish, complainant, vs. The ville & Vincennes Ballroad Comrany, and E. Biddie Hoberts defendants. In MASTER'S SALE. or the Northern District of bember 5. A. D. 1876, in a c

### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

mmunication in yesterday's TRIBUNE abject of "Blue Giass" was written by nes I. Tucker.

Alonzo Rawson has sold to John D. Quinlas \$47,000 the lot and building on the south-t corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. funeral of John Lawler, brother of nk and Joseph Lawler, will take place this ruing at 10 o'clock at No. 181 Forquer street, thence by cars to Calvary.

N. F. Ravin will presch at 2 o'clock this termoon at the Free Church, corner of Loomis d Jackson streets, and baptize Mr. Lansing, Irving Park, at the close of the sermon. eaching also every evening at 7:30 o'clock. The temperature vesterday, as observed by Manassee, optician, 88 Madison street (IRIB-une Building), was at 8 a. m., 15 degrees above zero; 10 a. m., 18: 12 m., 25; 3 p. m., 28; 8 p. m., 28; 3 p. m., 28; 8 p. m.,

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest pon John Poleman, 45 years of age, who died uddenly at the residence of Cornelius Twohey, fo. 69 William street. A vertict of death from tposure and lack of proper nouriahment was

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon John A.

Ounlap, 68 years of age, residing with his wife
t No. 54 Gardner street, was found lying dead
pon the floor. He had for some time past been o falling fits, and these are suppouse of death.

the cause of death.

It is said that Government detectives are now not the city working up a case of a timer on louth Desplaines street who has been making tills for parties engaged in the illicit manufacture of whisky. The evidence already secured is considered conclusive, but the officers seem to be waiting to make the case stronger. Patrick Crowley, an employe of the Illinois Central Railroad, while shoveling snow off the track near Monroe street, was run down by an engine that was backing up. His arms were badly crushed, and he received other injuries so severe that he died at half-past 4 in the after-mon. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day at Crowley's late residence, No. 988 Butterfield street.

The "billiard celebrities" of Chicago have tendered to Yank Adams, the wonderful handplayer, a testimonial benefit, which will take place this evening at Brunswick's Hail, on Washington street. Among other features will be a cushion-caron game between Parker and Hos. Lon Morris, of Boston, Henry Rhines, Peter Snyder, and Abe Bassford will also assist

dr. Adams.

A French woman named Florence Duval died of heart disease at her room, No. 30 Bryant Block, at a few minutes to 1 o'clock yesterday norning. Her life had been misspent, and in ter death came a relief from the excitement and orrows of the career she had chosen. She was native of Canada, where her family, the Caronnellis, still reside. A "friend" was with the rat the time of her death, and she will be desayed by the career she bearing buried.

cesterday afternoon a 'bus belonging to tit's line was driven into a buggy standing on corner of State and Madison streets. The sel caught the thill and broke off the end ch was covered with brass. This knob was ick in such a manner as to propel it like a ball, and it shot through a light of glass in window of Wilde & Co.'s clothing store, cking the glass and rendering it almost thiess. The pane cost \$600.

The following-mamed gentlemen were yester-day elected members of the Board of Directors for the Union Stock-Yards for the ensuing year; J. N. McCullough, Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chi-cago Raffroad; J. C. McMullen, Chicago, Alton & St. Louis; Hngh Riddle, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Marvin Hughett, Chicago & Northwestern; W. K. Ackerman, Illinois Cen-tral; H. B. Ledyard, Michigan Central; John Newell, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; J. M. Walker, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; and M. Thayer, Jr., of Boston.

M. Thayer, Jr., of Boston.

The Veteran Reform Club held a special wardance last evening in the County Court-room. The object of the meeting was to select company commanders for a few of the wards of the city, which proved a long and tedious work. Peter Hand acted as Chairman and janitor, and never before was the room more brilliantly lluminated at the expense of the patient taxpayers. Another meeting is to be held to morrow evening, when the several commanders, headed by Gen. Lieb, are expected to appear in their war-paint and reason together is to how they can best capture the post-offices and Gaugerships.

and Gaugerahips.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The day express on the Michigan Central Railroad, due in Chicago at 7 o'clock Tuesday svening, met with an accident just this side of the Calumet River, occasioned by a misplaced switch. Had it not been for the great amount of snow on each side of the track the accident would have been more aerious. The train was a being made up of the New York Friaturday delayed trains, and consisted

of smort on and side of the track the accident and on an other side and the state the scale hard on the state of the state

Sunday, and in the meantime they were to

TAKE A VACATION,

Mr. Moody and his family going on to Northfield, Miss., to see Mr. Moody's mother, and
Mr. Sankey and family going to Toronto, thence
to New York, and from that city to Boston.

These, and many other questions, were asked
and answered several times in the few minutes
that remained for conversation. But at 5:15
the engine backed up, the bell rang, the cry. of
"All abard" resounded through the diamal
old depot, there were hurried but fervent
"Good-byes" and many a "Gou blees you," and
the train moved slowly out of the station, and
along the lake-front, and out upon the prairies,
bearing with it two of the most effective
Christian workers the world has ever seen.

TRUDE.

THE MAN WHO WAS PULLED.

The case against Charles Smith, alias A. S.
Trude, and the other persons who were pulled in the gambling-house of Mike McGuire, No.
178 Twenty-second street, Saturday evening, was called at the Armory at 2 o'clock yesterday triang which an ordinary lawyer can drive a coach through.

There was an unusual number of people present, possibly with a view of gratifying their curiosity as to whom the other defendants were, all having fictitious names, but if such was their object they were sadly disappointed, since Trude and McGuire were the only ones who responded to their names. The others, as is usually the case with the so-called "respectable" gamblers, remained away on purpose to conceal their identity, it not being customary to forfeit their bonds for a non-appearance. Justice is satisfied if the fines assessed are paid.

As soon as the Clerk had finished calling the names. Trude and McGuire were the only ones who responded to their names. The others, as is usually the case with the so-called "respectable" gamblers, remained away on purpose to conceat their identity, it not being customary to forfeit their bonds for a non-appearance. Justice is satisfied if the fines assessed are paid.

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Justice Foote, who is on the bench owing to he absence of Justice Summerfield at Spring-leid, said he did not attend for the purpose of rying any cases, but merely to continue them, ince he had his own civil business to look after

since he had his own civil business to look after at his office.

Mr. Trude remarked that he appeared for the defense. If the Court wanted to continue the case of his volition, he was of course satisfied.

The Justice said he would not try it.

Mr. Trude went on to say that, inasmuch as but one side had been heard, he wished to remark that as related to two of the defendants (he himself was one) it was claimed that there was a conspiracy: they did not know who inspired it, but had suspicions; they were in the Tivoli talking with a number of gentlemen, and were urgently requested to go to Twenty-second street, and as soon as they got there two officers came in and found them and the others there.

holding good. The amount of each bond is \$300.

It is understood that if pleading the baby act does not work, Trude's defense will rest upon the words "common gambling-bouse." He holds that this is an affirmative designation, and must be construed literally, and, inasmuch as McGuire's is a private gambling place or rather "club-room," being there is no violation of the law, and therefore he and the others cannot be held answarable. This trash may do for a jury of Trude's peers, but it will not go down with a Judge. McGuire's gaming-house is as common as Trude's legal abilities, and is resorted to by much of the same class of people. It is understood that the capitalist of the concern is Mike McDonald, who has been forced to abandon his up-town place by Supt. Hickey's persistent raiding. The ranch is frequented nightly, not by club members, but by gamblers of high and low degree. Furthermore, so far as Solomon is concerned, it makes no difference whether the place is a common gaming-house or not, since gambling is forbidden by the State law under any and all circumstances.

stances.

However, Trude may patch up some other obles. He has an abundance of time. Since the lisastrous failure of his attempt on Hickey, he has had no business, and has ceased figuring in

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

THE OWNER'S REPLY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT dations of the Superintenden of Ruildings in regard to McVicker's Theatre. of Buildings in regard to account on contained in his recently published report on Chicago places of amusement, have drawn from Mr. J. H. McVicker the following reply:

try; that it is better built than nine-tenths of them, and that the precautions taken against fire are superior to any of them; and, knowing this to be the fact, I cannot without a protest allow it to be theled by those in subcrity simply because a great calamity has occurred in another theatre from the positive carolessness of those in charge of the working departments. In a well-regulated and correctly-disciplined theatre no fire should ever gain sufficient headway during a performance to endanger the lives of an audience. In the history of our country we have had but two calamities of this nature in theatres. The cause of the first was from doors opening in; that of the second was from carelessness. That thorough have should be enacted and enforced in regard to theatres and all places of public assembly I have always confended, but the subject has received no attention of a proper kind in any State in the Union. I have done what I deem my duty, and shall continue to do so. Your report fails to point out any improvements to be made in the auditorium, simply because you lack experience, and our law-makers will not be able to comprehend what is really for the best. They will simply enact something which an ordinary lawyer can drive a coach through.

We have more important matters to look to

CURLING.

FIRST DAY OF THE CONTEST. The curiers who have aspirations for the Gor-don medal began their play at Lincoln Park yesterday to decide its possession. The attendance of clubs was much smaller than was expected, the unfortu-nate weather and precarious traveling The Justice said he would not try it.

Mr. Trude went on to say that, inasmuch as but one side had been heard, he wished to remark that as related to two of the defendants (he himself was one) it was claimed that there was a conspiracy: they did not know who inspired it, but had suspicions; they were in the Tivoli talking with a number of gentlement, and were urgently requested to go to Twenty-second street, and as soon as they got there two officers came in and found them and the others there.

This statement by Mr. Trude, that he, he the son of pious parents, had been "played for a sucker," as the saying is, had been "played for a sucker," as the saying is, had been "played for a sucker," as the saying is, had been roped into a gaming-house, was received with great surprise by the audience. The officers who made the arrest shook hands warmly, and observed that that was good. For once Judge Foote forgot the contesies of the Bench, and his left eye, closing gently, remained shut for half a minute. All of those arrested, said Mr. Trude, were business men, and —

The Justice didn't desire to hear it, and set the case for trial at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, the bonds aiready given, which are signed by Trude, both for himself and the others, holding good. The amount of each bond is \$300.

It is understood that if pleading the baby act does not work, Trude's defense will rest upon the words "common gambling-house." He bolds that this is is an affirmative designation, and must be construed literally, and, inasmuch as McGuirre's is a private gambling place or rather "club-room," being there is no violation the law, and therefore he and the others cannot be held answerable. This trash may do for a lury of Trude's peers, but it will not go down with a Judge. McGuirre's gaming-house is as common as Trude's general busilities, and is resorted to by much of the same class of people. It is understood that the centralist of the conmaking a considerable difference. Up to the last moment at least a dozen clubs were POR THE FIRST PEW HEADS

tention to business.

TOR THE FIRST FEW HEADS

the score was very even and the play continuous, but, at length, luck seemed to favor Detroit, and at the same time the play improved very much, and they took a comfortable lead. Mr. Young, better known on the ice as "Pether," make some excellent shots, and to his good judgment and accuracy of play the victory scored by his club may be largely attributed. Four rinks having been laid down, the next one was taken possession of by the most hilarious crowd imaginable, albeit not specially skillful. They were of course not playing for the medal, but simply for amusement, and it is no exaggeration to say that they enjoyed the game more and made far more noise than all the others put together. Away up on Clark street could plainly be heard the voice of the tallest skip, who ought by all physical laws to be boarse today. The next rink was most attractive of the lot to the spectators, and was continually surrounded so closely as almost to impede the players. The quaint gestures and droil remarks of two of the Toronto Club were quite worthy of an audience. Play at this rink was very brisk and generally very good,—in fact, the stones tay closer about the tee as a rule than at either of the other rinks. It should be very good,—in fact, the stones lay closer about the tee as a rule than at either of the other rinks. It should be said, however, that the ice was a trifle better here than at the east side. The western rink of the four was played on by the two clubs from this city whose execution was better than general of late. The victory of the Thistle over their strong antagonists was creditable and gratifying.

The contest for the Gordon medal will be continued this morning and afternoon, it being expected to play three hours before lunch and the same afterward. The North and South

match will take place to morrow.

FOLLOWING IS THE SCORE
of yesterday's play: PIRST RINK. Detroit.
J. N. Dean,
Thomas McGregor,
James McGregor,
Peter Young, skip—22.
Majority, B.
SECOND RIN K. Thistle of Chicage.

John Burns,
David Howie,
Robert Duncan,
L. F. Martin, skip—21.

Majority, 2.

SECOND RIN K.

Chicage.
George Wilson, skip,
James Hutton,
William Forrest,
George Keyes—19.

majority, 2. THIRD RINK.

Four Brothers of Toronto. Portage City.
Duncan Malcom.
Hugh Ritchie, E. L. Jaeger.
Andrew Fleming, R. B. Wentworth,
Robt Malcom, skip—22. J. Graham, skip—17.
Majority, 5.

WAR RENEWED

IN PARKS ONCE MORE. It has been said of some of the armies of ancient times, likewise of Kilkenny cats, that their battles were wars of extermination, and it would appear that one Joseph Parks and his enemies have entered the legal arena with a deep-rooted determination of leaving nothing but corses upon the field. To illustrate further, and in a line with which The TRIBUNE reporter who indites this chronicle is more familiar, the vendetta between Diamond John and his assailants is much akin to

Tribuns reporter who indites this chronicle is more familiar, the vendetta between Diamond John and his assallants is much akm to a game of base-ball, in which John figures as the leathern orb and his foes as the bats. John has been badly knocked about, and several of the bats have sustained more or less injury, and to carry the simile beyond the ball-ground and upon the turf, where the reporter is equally at home, it seems to be a dead heat between Parks and the field.

Yesterday afternoon the reporter toiled up the stairs to Judge Martin Paulsen's courtroom (an institution much too small for the accommodation of particularly large men), to gather as nearly as practicable the score of another lawsuit, in which Mr. George Sandercock was plaintiff, Mr. Parks defendant, and the Judge referee. The suit was brought to recover the sum of \$100 for legal services alleged to have been rendered defendant by plaintiff in a suit brought by the former against Joseph Duncan and Maggie Moore some years ago. Each of the contestants had a lawyer to second him, and at 2 o'clock they stripped for the fray.

The plaintiff went to the bat first, and testified that some two or three years ago the defendant brought a suit in the Superior Court against the parties named for the value of some diamonds sold them by him. Plaintiff attended to the suit, being assured by Parks that, though Duncan was not good, Maggie Moore was, and that he could prove by May Brown (formerly a Good Samaritan) and one of her boarders that Miss Moore had admitted her liability in the premises, and she was financially responsible. Upon this state of affairs, plaintiff and complained that his business not attended to properly, and discharged plaintiff and hired Charley Cameron, whom he gave a diamond worth \$125 for carrying on the case. When the day of the trial came around plaintiff happened in court and Cameron didn't, whereupon Parks asked plaintiff to try the case. Plaintiff did so, and Parks falling to produce the witnesses he had promised, Duncan and Moo

It was then Parks' finning, and he told an THE COUNTY BUILDING.

altogether different story. He said that several years ago plaintiff had secured a man to swear faisely against him (Parks), and had followed him ever since. When he had the diamond transaction, plaintiff hunted up the defendant and asked for the suit. He said he was short of money and would conduct the case for \$10. Parks gave him the money and the suit was brought. Parks said he afterwards learned that plaintiff was in the habit of visiting Maggie Moore's house and aleeping there, and, being fearful that the lawyer would throw the game, he (Parks) discharged him, and hired Charley Cameron. He denied that he had promised to furnish May Brown as a witness, but admitted that, on the day of trial, he let plaintiff try the suit because Cameron was not there. there.

These were substantially the facts of the race though there were other entries of witnesses who swore around the statements of the litt

gants.

A verdict was rendered against Parks for \$40.

Parks contends that Coffee John was captain of
the club learned against him, and took an appeal in order to show up the combination that
has been formed to ruin him in the eyes of

ARCHÆLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of members of the Chicago Academy of Sciences was held Thesday evening in the rooms of the Academy for the purpose of organizing an Archælogical Section. There were present Prof. Edmund Andrews, William Bross, Chancellor J. C. Burroughs, Albert D. Hagar, Horatio N. Rust, James Otis, S. H. Peabody, and Leander Street. and Leander Stone. The organization of the Section was effected by the election of Prof. Andrews President and Leander Stone Secretary Mr. Hagar exhibited some very curious relice of Indian art, including a flint spade, a copper of Indian art, including a flint spade, a copper adze, a hammer made from hematite, a copper arrow-head, axes, pipes, ornaments, etc., most of which were collected in the Eastern States. Chancellor Burroughs stated that there were several societies along the Mississippi whose object was to collect works of art made by the Mound-Builders and the Red Indians. He suggested that valuable information might be obtained by communication with these societies, and perhaps exchanges of valuable Indian relies effected. Mr. Bross stated that a promising field for exploration had come under his observation about ten or fifteen miles from Prairie du Chien, Wis. Various other members suggested places for working with spade and pick, which will doubtless be explored in due time. Among pinces mentioned were Whiteside County, Ill., the Valley of the Kankakee; the Desplaines River; the vicinity of the Madison lakes, etc. Chancellor Burroughs said that the statement of the late I. A. Lapham, of Wisconsin, that there were no mounds outside of Wisconsin having the shape of animals, was an error. Dr. Burroughs had himself inspected a mound at Rockford, Ill., in the shape of a turtle.

Mr. Hagar thought that with the proper effort the Section might easily get possession of valuable works of aboriginal art, which were now lying as useless curiosities in many a farmer's parlor or kitchen. He hoped such effort would be made.

Mr. Otis said he had control of a quantity of archelogical material which was at the service of the Section.

Dr. Andrews and Mr. Otis mentioned cases which had come under their observation among the Indians of Michigan and Ohio where tradiadze, a hammer made from hematite, a coppe

of the Section.

Dr. Andrews and Mr. Otis mentioned cases which had come under their observation among the Indians of Michigan and Ohio where traditions existed among the red men in regard to the Mound-Builders. Such traditions, if they could be gathered together, would be valuable aids in tracing the history, character, and origin of the Mound-Builders.

Dr. Andrews said questions concerning the mode of representing ideas by writing or pictures among the Mound-Builders were important. He had understood that a stone had been discovered in Ohio which had been marked by the Mound-Builders with a Hebrew inscription. He was inclined to doubt the fact, however.

Dr. Burroughs said a piece of marble had been excavated from a mound on Rock River, on which was an inscription which Prof. Henry, of Washington, claimed to have deciphered. The inscription was in Egyptian characters.

After some further conversation, on motion of Mr. Bross the President and Secretary of the Section were instructed to make application to the Academy of Sciences for permission to hold regular monthly meetings; and, on motion of Mr. Peabody, the fourth Tuesday in each month was designated as the time of meeting.

DEAD MEN'S ESTATES.

P. P. BLISS.
The will of the late P. P. Bliss, the "sweet The will of the late P. P. Bliss, the "sweet singer," who came to his death in the Ashtabula disaster, was filed and proven in the County Court yesterday morning. It is as follows:

1. Philip P. Bliss, of Chicago, Cook County, Ill., do by these presents make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby making void all former wills by me at any time heretofore made.

1. I give and bequeath to my mother, Lydia Bliss, \$200 a year, payable in semi-annual installments of \$100 each, said payments to cease at her death.

death.
2. I give and device and bequeath all the residue
and remainder of my estate, both real and personal, to my beloved wife, Lucy J. Bliss.

3. In the event of the death of both my wife and myself, I give, devise, and bequeath all the residue of my estate, both real and personal, to my dear sons Philip and George C. Bliss, for their use and disposition, as they shall see fit at the age of 4. In the event of the death of both my wife and

A. In the event of the death of both my wife and my sons before their majority I give the residue of property, both real and personal, to the following relations: Mrs. Lydia Bliss, Phebe Jennings, Philip B. Jennings, Mrs. Mary E. Wilson, Mr. or Mrs. O. F. Young, Mrs. Cheng, Mrs. Clas Barnes, Miss Clare E. Young, and Mr. George R. Young, to be equally divided among those living.

5. I hereby name and appoint my wife, Lucy J. Bliss, my friend James Hills More, of Chicago, my executors of this my will, and I hereby request and direct that neither of these shall be required to furnish security on their official bond.

Philip P. Bliss.

Letters testamentary were granted to James

furnish security on their official bond.

Letters testamentary were granted to James Hill Moore, as was willed. The estate is valued at \$15,000, and the will bearsdate of Jan. 20, 1874.

A SPIRITED CONTEST.

The County Court was occupied yesterday afternoon in hearing a contest for letters testamentary on the estate of James Nolan. The contestants were the widow and a brother of the deceased. The brother attempted to prove that the marriage of the deceased was illegal, etc., and the widow that it was not. Some curlous facts were brought to light. The deceased, it appears, was older than his widow, and they had been married by Justice Waish after a four weeks' courtship. They did not live happily, and at the end of four weeks of marital bliss the wife applied for a divorce. Pending the decision of the suit the husband died, and the wife was happy again. After his death she, it appears, signed away her rights conditionally, and this also entered into the hearing. The estate is valued at about \$5,000. No conclusion was reached. The hearing will be continued to-day.

ETHICS OF CULTURE.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE lectured, under the auspices of the Woman's Club, yesterday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. F. E. Brown, No. 209 Erie street, on the "Ethics of Culture." There were fifty or sixty ladies in attendance, comfortably filling the

ladies in attendance, comfortably filling the rooms.

Mrs. Howe made her appearance twenty minutes behind time, and took her position in the middle of the audience, and read a graceful introduction, just long enough to allow her auditors to criticise her dress, and then she plunged into her subject, coming up for breath after diving for an obsolete French philosopher, and scattering drops of wisdom from her head. The lecture was easy and smooth, full of pleasant illustration.

The lecture was easy and another institution.

Starting with the infant, she traced the life and character of man or woman, through the awadding clothes of ancient and modern times to the cottin and the grave, pointing out where custom has proven pernicious in the culture of custom has proven pernicious in the culture of swaddling clothes of ancient and modern times to the coltin and the grave, pointing out where custom has proven pernicious in the culture of the world. She gave the dress reformers a side whack, and having admitted that fashions are necessary, and the last inevitably the best, she proceeded to demonstrate that muscle should have attention as well. Then she went into under-garments. She advised the adoption of some unpronounceable things as being the invention of women instead of some other horrible arrangements invented by man for the gratification of his own depraved taste. She dwelt at length upon this, and then took up life-culture as contradistinguished from body-culture. From that, the transition to character-culture was natural. Then came social and political culture, which were perfect only in proportion to their reliance upon Protestantism.

Upon the subject of washing the feet of the pilgrims by the Pope, she evolved a new scheme for imitating the act of Christ in washing the disciple's feet. Her proposition was for the ladies to wash the bodies of the poverty-stricken and then scrub the floors of the hovels of the earth.

Intellectual culture afforded an opportunity to attack the present system of the education of the young, and the lecturer tore up the whole business in very graceful and effectual methods. Then she went for "slap-dash correspondents" and "romancists of the press," and obliterated them for an impolite method of tresting what she was pleased to describe as their betters. This was only the prescribe as their betters.

The Grand Jury vesterday disposed of nume ous jail cases, and agreed to hear complaint to-morrow and next day.

A gentleman representing some one of the many fire-extinguishers was around yesterday seeking to get a contract to put his machine into the several county institutions. He was present by invitation of some one of the Com-Treasury drained.

Treasury drained.

Those getting their fuel from the County Agent's office are in trouble, owing to the fact that the heavy snow-storm has cut off the coal contractor's source of supply. So far the demand for coal has been about one-eighth larger than in former years. He expects to be able to fill all orders to day.

The Finance Committee met yest The Finance Committee met yesterday to consider the proposition to apply the Sinking Fund in the Treasury, amounting to about \$53,000, to the purchase of outstanding bonds. It was agreed to take no action in the matter for the present. A proposition to borrow \$1,000,000 or more to bridge over the present financial stress was acted upon adversely, County-Treasurer Huck taking strong ground against it. Another meeting will be held Monday.

was acted upon adversely, County-Treasurer Huck taking strong ground against it. Another meeting will be held Monday.

STEWART'S ACCOUNTS.

Yesterday atternoon a Taibure reporter called upon Gillmore, Pollock & Co. for an explanation of the hitch in the settlement between Recorder Stewart and the County Commissioners, growing out of two notes given by the firm to that official. Messra. Gillmore & Pollock stated that a year ago last September they commenced the business of abstract-making, and in order to complete their books from the "big fire" to the day of their entering upon the business made an arrangement with Recorder Stewart, that in consideration of \$500 they would be allowed desk-room in the office and free access to all the records. Some time afterwards the County Commissioners objected to the arrangement. They had purchased a lot of abstract books, and wanted the Recorder's office to have a monopoly of the business. Gillmore & Pollock consulted counsel to ascertain their rights; and the opinion furnished them was laid before Commissioner Holden. New negotiations were entered into, and the arrangement agreed upon by Recorder Stewart was continued by the Commissioners. At the time of the second transaction, a note for \$225, payable one day after date, was given by the firm in settlement of the old account with the Recorder. Under the new arrangement a note for \$250 may given some time age, in a settlement made about the last of September. Subsequently, Gillmore & Pollock were called upon to pay a bill for legal services, amounting to \$125. This they thought, and still think, should be assumed by either the Recorder or the county. They made an application to Deputy-Recorder Overlock to have the amount allowed on the note. At first he said he would do so, but, on second thought, refused, though consenting that it be indorsed on the note as a claim held by the makers against the Recorder or the county. Mr. Overlock then stated that in his opinion the notes would make a settlement of the matter directly wi

THE CITY-HALL.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$1,841 from water rates and \$1,081 from miscellaneous

Building News, of Boston, contains a mention of the annual report of the Superintendent of ildings of this city, and says that the amount of building done here last year was a little surprising considering the financial stringency felt all over the country.

The City-Hall employes, the Public Library employes, and the Board of Education janitors, etc., were paid their December salaries yesterday. The police and firemen will get their money Friday, and the Department of Public Works laborers will be paid Saturday at 8 o'clock at the Exposition Building.

The Mayor went to Springfield last night to be present at the deliberations of the Convention of legal corporation representatives who are to frame a bill for the collection of back taxes. His Honor is a little anxious lest something might go wrong. Assistant Corporation-Counsel Adams is now in Springfield.

do mischief to the shipping interests and to the bridges.

Judge Beckwith, attorney for the West Side Gas Company, has referred to Mr. Billings, President of the Company, all matters relating to the differences existing between the Council and the above-named Gas Company, and also Mr. Anthony's notes. If the city waits for Mr. Billings to make a proposition, if past experiences can be taken as a basis of judgment, about eight months will elapse before there is another useless lawsuit.

At the last meeting of the Council Ald. Ballard introduced a resolution calling for the closing of the Washington street tunnel "for repairs." It was but a short time ago that the tunnel was closed for about three weeks, and in that time the underground road was put in a condition better than it has been in for years. The Alderman's resolution really had in view the closing of the tunnel to save the expense of lighting it. The Mayor spproves of the scheme.

The Mayor thinks that there are not more than twenty saloons in the city without license.

The Mayor thinks that there are not more than twenty salcons in the city without license. Other people think differently, as is evinced by the fact that a man called at the City Clerk's office yesterday and wanted to know if he could be employed on commission to collect the money due the city from salcon proprietors, and said that he knew of at least 200 rum-holes that paid no tax to the city for the privilege of dolling out fusil oil and discolored water. For general information it might be mentioned that the salcon known as "Ald. George White's salcon" has no license.

no license.

The Finance Committee met in the Comptroller's office yesterday afternoon and considered minor references. The report of the Superintendent of Buildings was looked at, and it being supposed that Mr. Cleaveland's estimates for the coming year were to have been considered, Mr. Hughes, who addressed to the Council a communication in which he figured that he could run the Building Department for \$14,000 a year less than Mr. Cleaveland, expects to be able to do, was present, evidently ready to impress upon the Committee the fact that he would make a better Superintendent than Mr. Cleaveland.

The Mayor's policeman has found about 100

press upon the Committee the fact that he would make a better Superintendent than Mr. Cleaveland.

The Mayor's policeman has found about 100 billiard-tables for which no license can be shown, and has notified the proprietors of the same that they will be expected to take out licenses or be prosecuted. They verbally prefer the first course, and their money is anxiously awaited by the city. A morning paper, in speaking of billiard licenses, says that Mr. Couch, of the Tremont House, had no license for the ten tables in his hotel, and does him a great injustice by saying that he paid no license fee last year. He did pay up for last year, and would have paid this year had he known that the money was due. When he was notified he called and promised to send the cash.

What to do with the snow, now that it is here, is a question for solution by the city officials. The statutes have been examined microscopically to see if they contained any provision under which the street-railway companies could be made either to stop piling the snow in great ridges along the car-tracks, or cart it off after it is piled up; but there is no such provision. The car-companies, however, have been obliging, and have in a great many places leveled off the large piles to make the streets more even of surface. The city has had teams and men working taking the snow from the bridges and viaducts, and orders have been issued to have the sewers attended to as well as the limited number of laborers will allow. The catch-basins have all been cleared out, so that in case a quick thaw should come the sewers would not be overflowed.

The smoke-burner question has been placed entirely in the Mayor's hands, and that functionary promises upon his return from Springfield to settle the matter at once. There has been a good deal of delay,—first the Council was bothered for some time by the various patentees who wanted their invention, and theirs only, adopted by the city. Then a committee was appointed and wasted many days in trying to ascertain which inven

here be any virtue in those will be used, the other ref

CRIMINAL.

Fred Hass stole a bag of grain from Ad mford, of No. 60 Whiting street, and was

Judge Rogers' Court, lost his overcoat yester-day afternoon, and is therefore raging mad. The pockets were lined with valuable papers of no earthly use to the thief.

Late arrests at the Armory: D. P. Carter, John Redmond, burglary of Mrs. Dall's coal office, at Van Buren street bridge; and George Holcomb, attempting to shoot Henry Fenn, an insolvent debtor.

William H. Mosher, a fugitive winiam II. Mosner, a Ingitive from Milwaukee, was captured vesterday morning by Officer Henry Fechter, on duty at the depot. Mosher stole \$5 in Milwaukee, and was abrewdly pursued by Detective O'Connor to this city. Both returned upon the afternoon train. city. Both returned upon the afternoon train.

The Commercial Hotel proprietors assert that they knew nothing of the shortcomings of Brady or Grady, the absconding bell-boy, and that C. O. Butter, not Clark, as was given in yesterday's paper, was intoxicated from the time of his arrival and took Brady out as a cicerone without their knowledge or consent. All of which is undoubtedly true. Yesterday Mr. Clark, upon searching his pockets, found about \$800, so that Brady got away with only about \$900, instead of \$1,700, as was reported in yesterday's paper. The thief is still at large.

An anonymous letter to the Coroner alleging

terday's paper. The thief is still at large.

An anonymous letter to the Coroner alleging a death by poisoning will be investigated today. Yesterday morning an elderly gentleman, whose name is as yet unknown, died after a 
short filness at his residence on Green street. 
His life was insured for \$2,500 last October, and 
some of the neighbors evidently think that death 
ensued from unnatural causes. The Coroner 
had but little spare time yesterday, but 
as far as he delved into the case, the facts are 
slightly suspicious. All will be cleared up to-day 
at an inquest which he intends to hold before' 
the body can be buried.

Justice Fronts, presiding at the South Division.

the body can be buried.

Justice Foote, presiding at the South Division Police Court, yesterday held the following; George Loebe, awindling J. S. Stevens, of Rochester, Minn., out of \$50, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Thomas Williams, accessory, \$50 fine; Denis Quinn, threatening to whip the Mayor's Secretary, \$50 fine; James Barton, swindling W. F. Coon, discharged for lack of prosecution; James Lynch and Patrick Kelley, David Schell. John Hendrickson, and Fannie Culbertson, disorderly, \$100 each; Henry Morgan, vagrant, \$100 or ninety days; Minnie Smith, inmate, \$100; Michael McNamara, Thomas Williams, Anson Foote, disorderly, \$26 each; Moses Joslyn, burglary, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court; Redmond Couley and Lon Wheeler, adultery, \$500 to the 18th. The complainant is Ville Steele, of No. 16 South Green street, who several days since had Conley arrested for bast-ardy.

Detectives Ryan, Steele, and Simmons yester-

eral days since had Conley arrested for bastardy.

Detectives Ryan, Steele, and Simmons yesterday laid low for news at a boarding-house, No. 286 Michigan avenue, and, when the proper time came, they pounced down upon a certain room in the house, and there captured Julius A. Koch and his two sons, Louis and Augustus, in the act of packing up \$650 worth of fine clothing in a Saratoga-trunk, preparatory to shipment to New York. Julius was, up to the time of an arrest, a salesman in the employ of H. A. Kohn & Co., Nos. 4-68 Wabash avenue, and the firm having lost quantities of clothing from time to time, each salesman's manner of life was in turn investigated. The detectives were upon the case for several days, and finally settled upon Koch as the guilty one. The goods and the prisoner were locked up at the Central Station, and during the day Koch confessed his crime, and owned up to the location of over \$2,000 worth of goods. One package valued at \$500 is at the denot ready for shipment, and will be recovered to-day, and several other equally valuable packages have been forwarded to Omaha and New York. Koch will undoubtedly plead guilty to his crime. The arrest created considerable excitement among citizens of the same race as Mr. Koch, the family having been long and favorably known.

SUBURBAN BLUB ISLAND.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Robinson were aware that Tuesday, Jan. 16, was the tenth anniversary of their widding, but like sensible people they concluded not to make any demonstration over Counsel Adams is now in Springfield.

To be prepared in case of a freshet, the Mayor has ordered the Department of Public Works to warn all bridge-tenders of possible danger, and instruct the Harbor Masters to notify vesselowners to see that all craft now in the harbor are securely anchored. In case of a January thaw, the river might rise and cause the ice to do mischief to the shipping interests and to the bridges.

Concluded not to make any demonstration over the matter, but quietly enjoy themselves at home in the pleasant recollections of the past. They were somewhat surprised, not to say annoyed, at having their plans disturbed by receiving an invitation to spend the evening at Mr. Robinson's mothers, Mrs. C. D. Robinson, but like dutiful children they obeyed the summons and gathered themselves at their mother's but like dutiful children they obeyed the summons and gathersd themselves at their mother's hearth. What was their surprise on arriving there to be ushered into the presence of a parlor full of people, who had assembled to congratulate them on the tin anniversary of their wedding. The party had not come empty-handed, as the stock of tinware displayed on the tables showed. A chorus of tin whistles and horns greeted the arrival of the bride and groom of ten years of happy married life. After an hour spent in pleasant conversation interspersed with music and singing, the company sat down to a bounti-repast. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. James F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Freed, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Young, Mrs. A. T. Freed, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Young, Mrs. A. T. Freed, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Fuller, Miss L. A. Goodrich, Miss S. A. Ferrers, Miss Ella Matthews, the Misses Florence and Jessie Robinson, Miss Alice L. Eames, Miss Nellie Fuller, and Mrs. Eddle P. Eames.

Evansron.

The Village Board of Trustees held a short

Miss Alice L. Eames, Miss Neille Fuller, and Mr. Eddie P. Eames.

EVANSTON.

The Village Board of Trustees held a short meeting Tuesday evening. Trustees Davis, Gage, Iglehart, and Conner were present.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee reported that they had examined the Treasurer's books and found them in every way correct. They complimented the village for having so efficient and trustworthy an official. The recommendation of J. H. Raymond, that a Village Comptroller be appointed, was favorably received.

Several petitions were presented and referred to their respective committees. The Board then adjourned for one week.

This evening, the weather permitting, the Social Club will take their annual sleigh-ride.

DAIRYMEN.

The Butter and Cheese Makers of Wisc in Council at Appleton.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

APPLETON, Wis., Jan. 17.—The fifth annual

APPLETON, Wis., Jan. 17.—The fifth annual meeting of the dairymen and manufacturers of dairy products, notwithstanding the snow-storm, was auspiciously opened this morning, there being a fair representation of the prominent members, giving assurance that a profitable meeting would be held. Committees were appointed to attend the session of the State Agricultural Society; to report on dairy utensils and products; to nominate officers; and together statistics of dairy products for 1876 and 1877.

gather statistics of dairy products for 1876 and 1877.

At the afternoon session the Convention was warmly welcomed in well-chosen remarks by the Mayor of the city, Mr. J. E. Harriman, extending to all who would accept the hospitalities of their homes. He was happily responded to by W. D. Hoard, of the Jefferson County Union, on behalf of the Association.

The annual address was then delivered by the President, the Hon. Hiram Smith, the chief points of which were compliments to this enterprising city for its cordial invitation to hold the Convention here. A brief reference was made to the vast water-power of Appleton, and the possibilities of the city becoming the centre of a vast dairy interest, as well as the manufacturing metropolis of the State. He then gave a brief history of the early efforts in Wisconsin to make and sell cheese, and the present condition of the interest, showing that Wisconsin cheese stood as high as the best in the markets of the world, and that, at the Centennial shows, a larger per cent of excellence was awarded to them than to those exhibited from any other State, New York not excepted.

A spirited discussion on the topic of dairy stock showed that there was a decided preference among dairymen for high-grade Ayrshire cows, especially for cheese-making purposes. Several of the speakers gave convincing facts on the chief points involved. The discussion was chiefly conducted by Messre. Huntley, Hazen, and Stoddard. Editor Hoard read an able paper

HARD TIMES NOTWITHSTAN for the new Automatic Sewing Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machin

NATURE GIVES US TEETH, but she does not preserve and purify the must be done with fragrant secondant. T bone and its ename) caving are made hav to all destructive influences by the delly a

THE NATIONAL LIFE.

Elsewhere we publish to-day the pinth statement of the National-Life Insurance On of the United States of America. The show dicates a prosperous business and a sound to

SAULPAUGH—The funeral of Mrs. Selles Saulpaugh will take place from her late resist No. 132 West Madison-st., to-day (the 18th, a o'clock p. m., to Rosehill Cemetery by carm. WEIR—In this city, Jan. 17, 1877. 18 May, daughter of John R. and Sarah Weir, and it is made and a man and 20 days.

Funeral from No. 228 South Morran-st., Pris at 10 o'clock s. m., to Graceland Cemetery by riages. Friends of the family are kindly invited attend.

WALSH—Jan. 16. Bishard M. Best.

attend.

WALSH—Jan. 16, Richard M. Walsa,
Justice David Walsh, aged 25 years 6 n
10 days.

Funeral from the residence of his p
South Jefferson-st., on Thursday, at:
Services at the Holy Family Church
share, there by Funeral from the residence of his parents
South Jefferson-st., on Thursday, at 9:30
Services at the Holy Family Church at 10
sharp; thence by carriages to Calvary.

GALBRAITH-At Waldron, Kankake Co
Ill., Nov. 28, 1876, Robert Galbraith, of contion, on his 36th birthday.

By Argyleshire, Scotland, papers please
POWELL—The funeral services of Miss Alli
Bowers, only daughter of Frances A. Powell.
17 years, were held at Olives Baptist Church
10:30 Wednesday morning, the Rev. Rele In
officiating. Her loving and gentle disposition
for her many kind friends.

We shall meet beyond the river.

We shall meet beyond the river. CROOKER—Jan. 17, 1877, Mary Madelest danghter of George H. and Kate Crook 7 years 1 month and 22 days, of men

7 years 1 month and 23 days, of membracroup.
Funeral from 273 Portland-av. at 10 a M day, the 19th inst., to Graceland. Friends of family cordinally invited to attend.
EW New York, Brooklyn, and Lewell, Mapapers please copy.
MELLON—At Denison, Tex., Jan. 17, 2m Mellon, of this city, aged 25 years.
His remains will be brought to Chicago for mem. Notice of funeral hereafter.
MOODY—Jan. 16, 1877, Mary E., wife of Wisam M. Moody, of consumption, aged 29 years.
Funeral services at 11 a. m., 18th inst. at mence, 230 North Market-st., thence by unit Roschill.

SMITH—On Nert. 3, 1876, of hypertraphysics.

Roschill.

SMITH—On Nov. 3, 1876; of hypertrophy of the heart, Carrie, beloved wife of Silas Wright han, in the 23d year of her age.

SMITH—On Jan. 7, 1877, of scarlet-feve, as an illness of two weeks, Carrie, infant canciers Silas Wright and the late Carrie Smith, as months and 22 days.

SMITH—On Jan. 17, 1877, of post-scaledy dropsy, Eddie Payson, only son of Silas Wrights at the late Carrie Smith, aged 2 years 9 months at 10 days. io days.

Funeral services at the house, 1014 Wilcon-t.

Friday, at 11 a. m., Jan. 19, 1877.

Though thy presence was endearing.
Though thy absence we deplore.
At the Savior's bright appearing
We shall meet to part no more.
Jolies, Ill., papers please copy.

EUPEON. EUPEON

"EUPEON." Oh, why will you suffer with Sergia, Headache, Toothache, etc., when you can "cured free of charge" at the depot for Eureen, Randolphest, basement

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Regular Friday's Sale, Jan. 19, a49:30 a B. IMMENSE LAYOUT. NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

And General Household Goods. Carpets, Stoves, Pianos, Crockey, Glass and Plated Ware,

Teas, Cigars, General Merchandise, etc., etc., ELISON, POMEROY & C By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash SUTTERS & CO.'S Begular Trade Sel. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

WOOLENS, DRESS GOODS, SILES BLANKETS, KNIT GOODS, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods, Shark Gloves, Mits, Notions, etc. THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 9:30 o'clock, at the rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. By WM. F. HODGES & CO. No. 662 West Lake-st.

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE No. 617 West Monroe-st., NEAR PAULINA, Thursday Morning, Jan. 18, at 10 o'clock, We shall sell the entire contents, consisting of a B. Brussels Carpets, one elegant 7% octave a wood Plano-Forte, fine Parlor Furniture, Maitop Chamber Furniture, Hair Mattresses, Reddin Dining-room, Kitchen, and Laundry Furniture, one elegant Cook Slove, fine Silverware, Greckery, Cutlery, etc., etc. Owners abroad, and must be sold.

WM. F. HODGES & CO., Act're, 682 West Lake-

MORTGAGE SALE

By T. E. Stacy, FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 10 a.m., at No. 16 Eldridge-court, the entire content of a 20-room house, consisting of E. W. and it top bedroom sets, 300 yards of Brasselt Cars. 100 ingrain, Oil Cloth, Mats, Parlor Set, Desmit Cases, Burcaus, Washstands, Hair Mattress Blankets, Lace Curtains, Chairs, Mirrors, in Crockery and Glassware, Wardrobes, Stora, Priows, Bedding, etc., etc. All is nearly swifteness to tyet offered. Sale positive. Mortand forcelosed, etc. Satisfaction in all cases.

The above sale is unavoidably postponed to ridday, Jan. 19; then positively.

T. E. STACY, 186 Dearborness. By G. P. GORE & CO.

on Saturday, Jan. 20, at 9:30 cciock.

16 CRATES W. G. CROCKES

200 BOW BACK CHAIRS. HOUSEHOLD FURNITUR Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Kitchen Furnishirrors, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Canadases and Wool Carpets.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctiones By JAS. P. McNAMARA & Co.

117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Mad Regular Sale of Boots and Shoes at And This (Thursday) Morning, Jan. 18, at 0:30 of the JAS. P. McNANARS 4000., Australia By W. MOOREHOUSE & O. Peremptory sale of a retail Furniture 300cling of Marbie-Top and Black Walnut Chair Parior saits Black Walnut Chair Parior saits Black Walnut Bedsteads, Bustands, Lounges, Carpets, Bedding, Mattresbeds, Stoven etc. Tale fluoraday at 10 of state of the State State of the State State

VOLUME XX ABTISTIC TAIL

Tedding Garments EDWARD EL Wabash-av., cor. BLUE GLA

I. B. SULLIVAN 266 & 268 North BLUE G BLUE GL

of the shade best adapted for anton's Health Theory, can be sired size and shape, at GEO, A manufacturers of Stained Gla meton-st. BLUE G McCULLY & MILES, Stained as East Jackson-st., have Blue C ad to the trial of Gen. Pleasonton GENERAL NO FOR

Those who were unable tance to the Tabernaole and wish to contribute for conducting the meetings, oing the debt of the Young Association, may remait to Treasurer, care Field, Lei

Young Men's Christia

60 cts. per I

Apply at Tribune Co

PARKER & HAT BSTABLIS PALMER H Elegant and Desiral Gentlemen's Hat

TO-D PURS. FURS 20 Seal a wil be sold the lot. 1 our own and warra

FINANCIA 7 PER C Very choice loans at SEVEN; at 8; \$2,000 at 9. SCUDDER & MASON, 7 PER C

and 8 per cent loans on approve by FRANCIS B. P CONVICT 1 COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

Sealed processes of the lithius State P

OIL TANK A OIL T FOR SAI MASKS AND

POR THE GET coale and rejail, at VERGHO, RUH WANT lituration by a married man, exp ultured, soon to leave a resp arge circle of friends, and is a c lies some money to long the rigi tood splacy. Address P 7, Tribs

DISSOLUTION DISSOLU We have this day sold our erm of Engel & Livingston to I will continue the Retail (Clark and Van Buren-sis Sebts to be paid to me. Caucaso, Jan. 18, 1877.